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COAL FIELDS OF ALASKA DECLARED FITTED FOR NAVY

Secretaries Daniels and Payne Telegraph Report on Inquiry—Pacific Coaling Base Plans Are Object of Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Complete satisfaction with the coal fields of Alaska and the suitability of the coal for the use of the United States Navy was expressed in a dispatch to the Navy Department yesterday following an examination of the coal resources of Alaska and the government railroad by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior.

The visit of Secretary Daniels and Secretary Payne to the Pacific and particularly Alaska is associated with a subject of national and international significance, namely the establishment of an ocean coaling base in the Pacific where the American Navy and merchant marine could secure a half-way coaling station. The scheme is now being worked out by the Navy Department, the Department of the Interior and the United States Shipping Board.

Details of the plan have not been completed but it embodies one of the features of the utilization of Alaskan coal for such a base. As it is this coal has no market; British Columbia does not need it and the states of Washington and Oregon where it could be delivered by water, the only feasible way for long distance delivery, have good coal fields of their own.

The Alaskan railroad built at the cost of more than \$10,000,000 to this government has never been utilized in such a way as to pay even a moderate return on the investment. Under this scheme it would be brought into harness to bring the coal to seaboard.

From the point of view of the Shipping Board and shipowners the establishment of an ocean base would mean that ships going from Vancouver and Seattle to the Far East would need to carry only one-half the amount of coal now necessary and thus save for bunkers. On a round trip it is estimated this economy of space would give a standard cargo carrier an increased earning power of something like \$10,000 a round trip. Such increased earning capital would, of course, be predicated on the availability of cargoes, particularly on the route home from China and Japan. The departments interested in the project have already sent out scouts to investigate this phase of the question. Following is the text of the dispatch to the Navy in part:

Secretary Daniels and Secretary Payne obtained valuable information from their inspection of the Chicholson coal mine in the Matanuska field, 75 miles from Anchorage. The tests have shown this coal to be suitable for naval use, and there appears to be a large supply available. The railroad is completed from Seward to Anchorage and to Miles 246, near the Sustina River on the line to Fairbanks and it is estimated that the road will be entirely complete within the next year.

The road is well constructed and has presented some difficult engineering problems. The span of the bridge at Sustina river will be second only to that of Hell Gate (New York). The main line is completed to the coal mine, so that coal can now be transported to Anchorage or Seward. A shaft has been sunk in the mine to a depth of 600 feet and a number of drifts and tunnels have been made in exploring the vein of coal. Secretary Daniels examined these coal veins with great interest, as it is hoped they will furnish the great supply of coal required by our Pacific Fleet.

"The summer weather in Alaska is delightful. Flowers were blooming and vegetables of every kind were growing in abundance. A visit was made to the government experimental farm at Matanuska where wheat, barley and other farm products were growing, and the strawberry crop was just beginning to ripen. The soil is rich and vegetables and grains grow rapidly in the long days of sunlight."

CRITICISM OF PLAN FOR AMBASSADOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Mr. Millerand, in an explanation relative to the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican, proposes to reserve discussion till after the holidays. He asks for credits, and if they are granted, it is objected that Parliament, on its reassembly in October, will find itself confronted with an accomplished fact.

A section of the Chamber of Deputies is favorable to such a solution, but the Republicans protest against any attempt to settle an important question by what they describe as a conjuring trick during vacation. There is a threat that a considerable body of deputies will break away from the Bloc National on this question, and will join the Socialists in the parliamentary opposition.

Strong opposition of the negotiations with the Pope appears today in advanced journals and if the project is insisted upon, a new political-religious agitation is probable.

ARAB ACCEPTANCE IS STILL UNCONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The report that Emir Faisal has accepted all General Gouraud's conditions is received with silence in French official circles. It may therefore be doubted until express confirmation is obtained. News arriving by way of Cairo is habitually discredited.

If Damascus is occupied, the political and religious effect may be considerable, furnishing new material for Arab propaganda.

FRESH OPERATIONS BEGUN BY GREEKS

Landing Effected by Greek Force, Protected by British Navy, on European Side of Sea of Marmora to Attack Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Greek legation informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it has received an official communiqué from Greek headquarters regarding the military operations in Thrace as follows:

"On Tuesday morning our troops landed at the parts of Heraclea, or Ereli, Sultankeuy and Rodosto. They were supported in these operations by units of the British and Greek fleets. The landing at Sultankeuy and Heraclea was accomplished without resistance. The town of Heraclea was occupied at 11.45 a.m. and Rodosto at 1 p.m. The enemy resistance was put down. The landing continued under normal conditions."

A further communication from Athens corroborates the above, stating in addition that two British dreadnaughts took part, and that the Turkish troops are fleeing.

The London Times news service from Smyrna informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Turks seem apathetic with regard to the future of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine, but cannot make up their minds to the cession of Smyrna, with its hinterland of Thrace, to Greece. They did hope, and do still, that those regions would have been placed under European control, the courts of justice and questions of finance to be in the hands of the allied powers and the Ottoman Christians to have the same privileges as subjects of foreign states under the capitulations. All accounts state that they would have accepted such conditions without a murmur.

Turks Hemmed In

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday).—(By the Associated Press).—Greek troops, advancing northward from Rodosto and other ports on the Sea of Marmora, occupied Chori and Muradli this afternoon. Both towns are on the Constantinople Railway, the eastern half of which now is dominated by the Greeks and the Allies.

The Turks, who are under the command of Col. Jafar Tatar, are being hemmed in by Greek forces advancing from the east and west.

AIRSHIP SURRENDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Air Ministry announces that the German rigid airship L-64, the second one to be handed over under the terms of the Peace Treaty, was delivered safely at Pulham aerodrome, Norfolk, on Wednesday, being navigated from Alhorn, near Bremen, across the North Sea by a German crew. This airship is slightly larger than the R-34, being 2,000,000 cubic feet capacity, 642 feet in length, and 78½ feet in diameter. She is fitted with five engines of 260 horsepower each, and has a gross lift of about 60 tons, with endurance of 4,000 miles at a cruising speed of 45 miles per hour.

PROGRESS AT THE HAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday).—The jurists' advisory committee has completed the drafting of a project as to the composition of the International Court of Justice, its competence and method of procedure. The project, which consists of 60 articles, divided into three sections, was put into final form on Wednesday afternoon for submission to the second and final reading on Thursday morning. The committee hopes to be able to send the complete project to the council of the League of Nations on the occasion of its next session at San Sebastian on July 30.

PRINCE IN TASMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HOBART, Tasmania (Thursday).—The Prince of Wales has received a most cordial reception in Tasmania, which, though the smallest state of the Commonwealth, equals the others in the warmth of its greetings. J. E. Ogden, leader of the Opposition, said that if loyalty was to be the measure of size, Tasmania was as big as Siberia. The Prince complimented the Tasmanians on their climate.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO BRITISH PROPOSAL

London Labor Paper Publishes Text of Bolshevik Answer—Moscow Wireless Indicates Rejection of the British Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—It is generally conceded that Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Spa conference in the House of Commons on Wednesday, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was a masterful statement, most particularly as regarded the communications exchanged between Soviet Russia and the British Government. So far, the British Government has not published the notes exchanged, but The Daily Herald, a Labor paper, which evidently has access to the documents issued by the Soviet Government, publishes a text of the Russian reply in full.

The sentence which presumably caused the Premier to state that from a phrase in the document he gathered that Russia was willing to negotiate only with a proletarian government of Poland, reads as follows as quoted by the Herald: "In the matter of reconciliation with Poland, the Soviet Government finds it necessary to consider besides the interests and desires of the Russian laboring masses, the interests and desires of the Polish laboring masses, and it finds it therefore possible to attain peace with Poland only through direct negotiations with the latter."

The attitude of the Soviet Government is outlined in a Moscow wireless message giving an appeal to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine.

British Proposals Refused

"The British Government addressed a proposal to us on July 11 to stop the war against Poland and to begin peace negotiations with Poland and other border states, promising that the Polish troops, in case of an armistice being concluded, would retreat to the frontier marked out last year by the peace conference. In the same note it is proposed that General Wrangel, and his Crimean shelter, should not be touched.

"To all this, we, the council of the People's Commissaries, answered by refusal. Regarding our action, we are giving an account to the Russian and Ukrainian peoples expressing our firm assurance that our words will reach the people of Poland."

The appeal continues that, if England had not desired war, she would have stopped supplying Poland with munitions and money. All members in the League of Nations, especially France, England, and America, are bound hand in hand in this provocation. The Ukraine, Russia appealed in March to them to hold back the threatening blow and raise a hand, but they did not answer. Now that the Red Army has dealt a cruel blow to the White Guard Polish troops, England proposes her mediation for armistice with Poland.

Allied Interference Resented

Neither the League of Nations nor Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, have been called upon to interfere in the international affairs of the Russian Soviet federation as peacemaker to smooth down the civil war which they brought about and fanned into flames, the appeal continues. It goes on to say that refusal of hostile mediation does not mean that Soviet Russia is not ready to make peace with Poland. Peaceful relations will be established between Russia and Poland sooner and better and more substantially in this direct war. The real frontiers which Soviet Russia will establish with the representatives of the Polish people will be to the east of the frontier marked out by the imperialists in London and Paris.

It concludes with: "Forward to the complete destruction of the White Guards of General Wrangel's band; forward against the Bourgeoisie oppressors of Poland; long live the workers and peasants of the Red Army." Signed, Ulanoff (Lenine), Bronstein (Trotzky), Tchitcherine (Kursky).

Bolsheviki Advancing

Soviet Forces Are Driving Back Poles and Threatening East Prussia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—There seems to be considerable doubt as to the situation at Vilna. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters that, when the Polish forces retired, a volunteer force raised by the town and vicinity for their own authority, and against Polish advice, went eight miles eastward to prevent the Lithuanian troops from occupying Vilna, and the Bolshevik troops slipped in behind them and occupied the town.

The London Times news service from Kovno informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Bolsheviks now refuse to surrender Vilna on the ground of military necessity, and they have begun to establish civil administration, against which Lithuanian protests. A Lithuanian deputation is also proceeding to Riga to interview the Bolshevik Com-

missary, Adolph Joffe, as the Bolsheviks say they are not authorized to settle disputed points.

Bolsheviki wireless reports of the Lithuanian military cooperation are declared to be untrue. Lithuania refuses to place her troops at Vilna under Bolshevik command. Ratification of the peace treaty between Lithuania and Soviet Russia will be deferred, a message states, until the Bolsheviks redeem their pledges.

The latest Bolshevik military communiqué states, on July 20, Red troops occupied the stations of Orany, Meretch, Meretsinkany, Dubitchy and Radun. According to supplementary information, during the fighting for Vilna, Red troops captured over 1500 prisoners, and on July 17, during an engagement, occupied the town of Lida.

Further east, Red troops forced the river Nieman on a front of 14 miles. During the fighting, to the north of Lida, the Bolsheviks captured one gun and nine machine guns. In the Slut region, the Poles have been driven from the river Meretch, and in the Sarny and Kovel directions, Bolshevik troops are fighting for the fords south of the railway line.

Near Dubno town, fierce fighting continues.

In the region of Volotchisski and Gusatino, the Bolshevik troops have forced the river Zbrutch and are conducting a fierce battle for possession of the fortified positions of the Polish Army.

An unconfirmed message from Königsberg states that the Bolsheviks are rapidly approaching the German frontier. The main body of the Bolshevik northern army, the message continues, is 90 kilometers from the boundary line, while the advanced guard, mainly composed of cavalry, is only 18 kilometers from the East Prussian frontier. Defensive measures are being taken all along the frontier. East Prussia is swarming with Bolshevik agents, who are making great efforts to organize a Red army there.

BELFAST IS SCENE OF GRAVE DISORDER

Decision of Unionist Workers to Boycott Sinn Feiners Leads to Riots During Which Military Assume Control of the City

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday).—The decision of Unionist workers in Belfast shipyards to boycott all Sinn Feiners and to refuse to work with them resulted in serious trouble on Wednesday. Fighting continued all night and the military had to be called out. Troops were called out in several parts of Belfast on Wednesday night. There was considerable wrecking and looting of groceries and public houses, and the Sinn Feiners indulged in stone-throwing, smashing many windows on Newtownards road.

At Conway Street, the military fired over the heads of the crowds, which had become threatening, and this had the effect of dispersing them. On Thursday morning, it was found that, during Wednesday night's disturbance, three persons were killed and 40 seriously wounded and the damage done amounted to £100,000. Fifty-four arrests were made and the troops are parading the streets.

Early this morning the rioting took a serious turn, looting of shops continuing in different places.

In Cromac Street, a Sinn Fein crowd attacked the police, but the arrival of troops restored order for a time. Further trouble broke out again at 1 o'clock, the attack of a Sinn Fein mob caused the military to fire, with the result that Francis Finnigan and Bernard Devlin were killed and 12 wounded. Extra troops have arrived from Hollywood and Newtownards, and are on duty in the streets, being accompanied by traveling kitchens.

The mob invaded the east end of the city this afternoon and tried to get workers out of a distillery, but order was restored by the arrival of a Lewis gun detachment.

A party of men carrying picks at dinner hour today tried to enter but were unable to get in as the gate had been closed. As the men from the Mackies foundry were leaving the works at dinner hour, they were fired on by a crowd of Sinn Feiners. A party of soldiers, stationed near, returned the fire, two of Mackies men and one soldier being wounded. Shortly before dinner hour shipyard workers entered the Sirocco engineering works and warned Sinn Feiners to clear out. The rioters are tearing up paving stones to use as ammunition.

The post office in Falls Roads was wrecked this afternoon. The police fired on the mob and one soldier and several civilians were wounded.

Statement in Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Sir Hamar Greenwood, replying to questions in the House of Commons on Thursday, said that one of the ablest British officers, General Carter Campbell, was on the spot in Belfast and had absolute power, and would endeavor to keep order regardless of the political or religious views of any of the people concerned.

RAILROAD WAGE POLICY ASSAILED

Samuel Gompers Declares Award to Workers Inadequate—Urges Return of Operating Efficiency to Former Normal Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, issued a statement last night relative to the recent award to railroad employees by the Railroad Labor Board, sitting in Chicago. In his first official utterance on the question of award, Mr. Gompers warns the public against being influenced unduly by the imposing figures. He calls attention to the alleged disparity between the individual increases in wages now made possible and the differences in the living costs between 1913 and 1920. He cited the figures of the Department of Labor to show that the index number for 22 basic commodities is now 269, as compared with an index of 100 in 1913. The railroad men, he said, are disappointed.

Mr. Gompers addressed himself once more to an attack on the Esch-Cummins law. Speaking of the demand of the railroad executives for permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase freight and passenger rates, Mr. Gompers declared it did not occur either to the government or the operators that it might be possible to increase railroad operating efficiency to a point that would eliminate the extra cost. The statement follows:

Comparisons Made

"Much has been said in the press about the estimated aggregate wage increase granted to the railroad men of the country by the Railroad Wage Board. The figure, \$600,000,000, is large, and it sounds imposing and awesome. Most of us have no adequate idea of what so much money means or would look like.

"An entirely unfair impression gains ground by reason of this bulking of the issue. The honest method of applying the increase is to apply it to the individual. It is estimated that the average wage of a section worker, under the award, will be \$101 per month, or less than \$25 a week. The average wage of an engineer will be about \$280 per month, or less than \$70 per week. These are averages, so a great many hundreds of workers in these classifications will get less than the estimated average.

"The two classifications just cited are the highest paid and the lowest paid. In intermediate classifications are the firemen, the conductors and the brakemen, the baggage men, telegraphers, carpenters, car repairers, boiler makers, machinists, gang foremen and so-called unskilled workers. The standard of living that is possible for these classifications is not that which is possible to men doing like work in other industries. Consider the meaning of a wage of from less than \$25 a week for section men, less than \$45 for machinists, less than \$39 for carpenters, less than \$49 for telegraphers. Consider this in relation to cost of living figures just issued by the Department of Labor which show that the index number for 22 listed basic commodities is today 269, in comparison to 100 in 1913.

New Law Criticized

"A sop has been thrown to each railroad worker under the operation of the Esch-Cummins law. Collect-

ively they may feel themselves morally bound to accept it, but the whole theory of that act, whether as to wages, conditions of employment of the workers or the guaranteed dividends of the railroad companies, is an indictment against the Esch-Cummins law of which time will convict the authors.

"The railroad men are disappointed, and they have a right to be. The first test of the wage-making side of the Esch-Cummins Act is to them as much of a disappointment as it well could have been. It is indicated that the railroad employees will not strike to enforce a fairer consideration of their needs, but it must not be forgotten that if the award had been so low as to compel consideration of other means of redress, the men could have struck only at the risk of injuring their own cause.

"There are other phases of the railroad situation equally serious. The country wants to know how this wage increase is to be met. The problem of how even to come this near to an adequate wage is one that is causing all manner of authorities and would be authorities to gasp in amazement, and to hunt for a solution.

"This whole clamor and speculation is an evidence of the intellectual bankruptcy of railroad statesmanship and of railroad operating genius. The railroad executives have the guarantee of the government that a 6 per cent dividend will be supplied by the government if it cannot be earned by the roads. The situation need cause them no particular worry, the only question being one of how to best extract the required amount from the public. The whole consideration of the matter has thus far brought forth only two proposals: direct and indirect taxation. We are told that freight rates must be increased to meet the extra cost. If they are not increased the extra cost must be met by the government.

Methods Proposed

"It does not seem to have occurred to either the government or the railroads that it might be possible to increase railroad operating efficiency to a point that would eliminate the extra cost.

"I venture to say, that it is possible to so increase the operating efficiency of the railroads as to not only afford a proper wage to the workers, but to allow a proper return to railroad investors.

"First and foremost, the business of railroads is to carry commerce and the people of the country, and to provide for those engaged in railroading an adequate living according to American standards. American ability and ingenuity has come to a sorry pass if it must confess failure to put the railroads in condition to do that work in that manner.

"The question of ownership is not involved. The question is one of making the roads do what they were built to do and what they must do. The present condition and the present state of fright over the outlook is a terrific indictment of railroad executive brains. The audacity seems to have gone out of railroading. The fertility of imagination which made American railroads the greatest in the world has been sapped in the money markets. The ideals of achievement have been buried under the aspiration for stock jobbing.

"When the actual operating forces of our railroad systems were threatened by the financial powers, railroading lost that vital spark that must return to life and vitality if the problem is to be solved. Let operating brains be put to work, and the solution of the railroad problem will be found. The answer is not in levying taxes. It is in real railroading."

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA PRACTICALLY OVER WITH ANFU DEFEAT

Insurgent Leader Offers Terms Which Amount to Almost Complete Surrender—Communication With Peking Effected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters that the civil war in China, according to information so far received, is practically at an end. Communication with Peking is now established, and the Peking-Tientsin railway is again open.

Marshal Tuan Chui-chi, the insurgent leader, has offered terms of peace that amount to almost complete surrender, which he has followed up by his resignation to the President, acceptance of which is not yet announced. The terms of surrender are said to include the punishment of General Hsu Shu-Cheng, who had been dismissed from his command and refused to yield, and demobilization of all Marshal Tuan's forces.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor expressed great satisfaction at this successful termination of hostilities and the loss of Marshal Tuan's cause, which for the last two years has caused great unrest in and around Peking. His cause, to a great extent, has been fostered by the Japanese. One on occasion, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, after the recent opening of the Peking-Tientsin railway, interruption on the line caused officers of the allied powers to make inquiries at the point of interruption, when they ascertained that the commander of the Japanese forces complained that Chihli artillery had been placed on a bridge close to the station, and admitted that he ordered its withdrawal, also that the Chihli troops should retire to a position two miles away from the railway. By this action the Chihli forces were compelled to retreat.

China's Problem

Political Turmoil Follows the Utter Collapse of Southern Leaders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Currents and cross-currents have run violently in the political life of the country recently. The primary occasion of the turmoil has been the utter collapse of the southern leaders and their bitter quarrel among themselves. The remnant of the Canton Military Government, now under the leadership of General Wu Tingfang, has been driven to the Mixed Court, Shanghai, to recover the balance of the funds which remained in his hands when he fled from Canton, a sadder if not wiser man than when he cast in his lot among the dwellers in Adullam. The Mixed Court shelved the issue by tying up the money for the present through an injunction order. The next move of the remnant was to appoint Mr. Wen Tsung-yao to succeed Dr. Wu.

Mr. Wen was formerly on intimate terms with Dr. Wu and all his associates, but his earlier connections were with Tsen Hsun-hsien during his term of office at Canton as Viceroy. Tsen, a chief leader of the remnant, turned to Wen in his extremity and asked him to come down from Shanghai to Canton and take up the work which had been so unceremoniously dropped by Dr. Wu. Wen, who is somewhat pugnacious by nature, went to Canton, and was appointed Foreign Minister of the remnant and concurrently Finance Minister of the empty treasury.

Resumption of Peace Conference

While the Canton side-show was being staged by the remnant, the former chief delegate of the south, Mr. Tang Shao-yih, opened negotiations with General Wang Yi-tang, the chief delegate of the Peking Government, for the settlement of all the difficulties between the north and south. This was too much for the remnant to endure. They protested against Tang Shao-yih acting on behalf of the south, but he went on with his Shanghai negotiations.

Then the remnant formally dismissed Tang from his position as delegate but still Tang proceeded with his task. The next move of the remnant was to appoint Mr. Wen Tsung-yao as chief delegate of the south and to disclaim any responsibility for Tang's actions. Wen's duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance at Canton were evidently now onerous, for he lightly brushed aside their responsibilities and started for Shanghai. All the time Tang went on with his discussions as to the terms of final settlement of outstanding questions separating north and south.

Enter the Military

The withdrawal of the troops of General Wu Pei-fu from the province of Hunan, whither they had been sent three years ago as a part of the expedition to suppress the south, was the signal for the forward movement of hostile southern forces and for the seizure of several cities. This filled the soul of the military governor of Hunan with terror. The loud noise of the wild rumors of the prowess of the advancing hosts were too much for the timid governor, Chang Ching-yao, and after a few frantic telegrams to Peking for help, he retired from Changsha, the capital of the province.

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and then fled in confusion and disgrace to Hankow. This was better luck than the southerners anticipated and, it must be said, than the scarcity of their men and the inefficiency of their supplies deserved.

Rumor mongers are always busy in this capital, and the events happening in Hunan and Shanghai gave them an unusual occasion, which could not be neglected. Soon one began to hear that President Hsu was to be ousted and a noted military leader put in his place. The members of the new cabinet of the new President were freely discussed. This gossip gave way to another form, viz., that the Anfu Party would elect their candidate for the vice-presidency and then force the withdrawal of President Hsu. The various changes which this action would involve were speculated upon the prophecies of contingencies made. But all the time the President went on quietly receiving the new ministers from Brazil and the United States and attending to his usual duties.

Present Conditions

Briefly, President Hsu is more powerful and respected than ever before; Premier Chin Yun-peng is on leave and Admiral Sah continues to act as Premier; the Peace Conference at Shanghai is approaching the end of its negotiations; the Canton Military Government is entirely discredited; minor military clashes are occurring in Hunan; the government has secured funds from some source hitherto undiscovered of getting money to pay monthly expenses; and the ship of state sails on.

The government has appointed three foreign advisers on an appointed mission to Manchuria and Siberia. These advisers are Dr. John C. Ferguson, Adviser to the President; B. Lenox Simpson, Statistician to the Government; and G. Padoux, Adviser to the Board of Audit. They represent three nationalities, American, British and French in the order of their names. It is understood that they are to investigate conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway and also the conditions of the new provisional governments that are being established in Siberia.

Tuan Army Reenforced

Conflict for Control of Peking Continues—Communication Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Latest dispatches to the Department of State indicate that the rival military factions are continuing the fighting for the control of Peking. A dispatch to the department yesterday declared that telephone service had been reestablished between Tientsin and Peking. It had been known that communications were broken for several days this week. It was also stated that the military commandants at Tientsin had decided on the operation of a daily mail train between that point and the capital. The probability is that this step was taken on representations by the military representatives of foreign powers.

In the same dispatch, dated July 20, it was intimated that the Tuan forces, which had been badly battered in almost all their encounters with the Chihli troops, were receiving reinforcements from the military leaders of the Anfu Party in the province of Shantung. Following is the text of the department's statement:

The State Department was advised today from Tientsin, under date of July 20, that the forces operating under Ma Liang, commander of the Anfu troops at Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung, had begun an attack on the Chihli forces at Tchow, north of Tsinanfu, on the Tientsin-Fuchow Railway. The dispatch stated that there was a resumption of the telephone service between Peking and Tientsin, and that the operation of a daily mail train between Tientsin and Peking had been decided upon by the military commandants at Tientsin.

The Chinese legation has not yet been officially informed of the capitulation of Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui reported in press dispatches from Peking under date of July 19.

The surrender of General Tuan and the consequent termination of the powerful political control exercised by him in the direction of Chinese affairs would be an event of great importance. It is regarded as certain in Chinese circles here that in addition to bringing to a speedy end the present factional struggle, the removal of Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui from active participation in Chinese politics will go far toward the attainment of peace and internal accord in China.

The State Department continues to be without official confirmation of Tuan Chi-Jui's surrender.

NEW GOVERNMENT CRAFT READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An 800-ton river craft, the Birmingham, completed, is reposing on its blocks on the St. Louis river front waiting for a rise or a fall in the river to join the government fleet of barges on the Mississippi-Warrior river section of the federal waterways. It cannot be launched until the river falls to a 15-foot level, where it might be gradually lowered into the water, or rises to a 30-foot level, when it might be floated off its blocks.

FEDERAL BARGES PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—It is announced that the government barge line operating between St. Louis and New Orleans made a profit for the first time in its history during the month of May. A decrease in shipments due to falling off in the loadings of wheat is thought to have enhanced this showing in June. The barge line is now receiving all the business it can handle, despite a slow increase in number of cargo boats available.

CANDIDATES TO BE QUERIED BY DRYS

Records of Nominees of Major Parties For Presidency to Be Carefully Examined by the Anti-Saloon League Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America held an all-day session at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington yesterday, formulating its program for the presidential campaign of 1920. In accordance with its policy from the date of its foundation the acting committee of the league declared its nonpartisan character, but appointed a campaign subcommittee to investigate the record of Senator Warren G. Harding and Gov. James M. Cox, the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, on the prohibition question, with special reference to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Code.

Choosing its battle-ground, the executive committee decided to wage war on all and sundry candidates for office for the United States Senate, for the House of Representatives, for state, local and municipal positions, whose record on the prohibition question fails to come up to standard. A statement issued at the close of the conference asserted the purpose of investigating the record of the presidential candidate is to enable the campaign committee to put the facts in each case before the "constituency" of the league.

This is precisely what the American Federation of Labor declared itself bound to do when its special committee, headed by Samuel Gompers issued a statement declaratory of its nonpartisan character, but intimating strongly that it favored the Labor record of Governor Cox as against that of Senator Harding. The expectation now is that the Anti-Saloon League campaign committee will immediately get to work on the candidates' records and that an announcement of the "constituency" of the league will be forthcoming after the records have been sifted.

One of the stiffest and most uncompromising battles ever fought by the league will be conducted in the congressional campaign. This decision, reached yesterday, was predicated on the straight-out announcement of the liquor forces that their plan of campaign aimed at the weakening of the dry congressional majority as the most direct method, next to evading or modifying the Volstead code.

The all important question framed by the executive committee which will form the test of eligibility from the viewpoint of this powerful political organization is:

"Are you in favor of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Code as interpreted and declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States?"

No mercy will be shown those candidates who reply in the negative.

Vigorous Dry Campaign

Enforcement in District of Columbia Gathers Momentum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The vigorous campaign being waged against illicit trading in liquor within the precincts of the District of Columbia is gathering momentum. It was announced yesterday that more than \$100,000 worth of intoxicants had been confiscated within the last 10 days as a result of vigorous efforts to "clean up" the city of Washington and the District.

Since the announcement made last January by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that he intended to insist upon the strictest observance of the Volstead Act in every part of the country there has been an energetic drive to make the District of Columbia "bone dry." It was announced recently that the local police are combining forces with internal officers to prosecute all violators of the law against whom sufficient evidence can be brought, among them owners of so-called "near beer" saloons and private individuals.

It is said that not only straight whisky, beer and wines are among the \$100,000 worth of liquor recently in the possession of dealers carrying on traffic in defiance of the law, but many intoxicants of a hybrid or non-descript variety. Among these are patent medicines containing a high per cent of alcohol, soothing syrups and various "home-brew" concoctions. City officials are working with the bureau to apprehend dealers who, it is alleged, are carrying on widespread traffic in beverages containing drugs intoxicating in their effects.

Another phase of the campaign to which attention was recently directed by R. S. Dodson, prohibition director for Maryland and the District of Columbia, is the promiscuous giving of whisky prescriptions by Washington physicians.

PLANS TO IMPROVE HARBOR AT KINGSTON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Plans have been made and proposals advanced for action to improve Kingston harbor, and the opening of the Panama Canal have produced new conditions adding to the necessity for such operation.

The net result of a report by a special commission is a proposal to spend some \$150,000 immediately, with further expenditure mapped out for

the future in the direction of new piers, and in widening the channel outside the harbor. The main objects are to make the harbor habitable to steamers drawing as much as 38 feet, and to provide for such quick dispatch in loading and unloading cargoes that visiting vessels may be detained the minimum time.

Kingston harbor lies on the south coast toward the eastern extremity of the island. It is sheltered by a long, narrow neck of land, in part sandy, and in part overgrown with mangroves, known as the palisades. At the very tip of this, that is at the entrance of the harbor, stands Port Royal, a much older town than Kingston, which lies across the harbor, on its northern shore.

WIRELESS FEATURES OF PRESS CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The liner Victorian with the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference on board left Liverpool at 5 P. M. on Tuesday en route to Sydney and was reported at noon yesterday as being in touch with the wireless telephone stations of the Marconi Company at Chelmsford, near London and Poldhu in Cornwall. It was hoped that she would continue to maintain contact with these stations yesterday and until noon today, and that then she would come into reach of the experimental station on Signal Hill and continue in touch with it until the end of the voyage at Sydney next week.

On Monday and Wednesday experiments were made with the apparatus on Signal Hill, both sending and receiving, and it is claimed that, on Monday, the liner Imperial heard faintly signals from the station at the Blockhouse when 500 miles off Bishop's Rock, off the British coast, which would indicate that signals from here had carried for nearly 1400 miles. The Imperial notified this station by wireless telegraphy of having heard the signals and apparently distinguished one or two words.

On Wednesday the operators on Signal Hill said they heard the Victorian but faintly, and also that they heard with distinctness the voice of Captain Round, now one of the big experts of the Marconi Company and formerly in charge of the wireless station at Cape Race. He is now an assistant to Mr. Marconi himself and conducts experiments at Chelmsford, and the operators here said they made out some of the words he uttered but that a connected sentence was not audible.

Today it is hoped everything will be in full working order and that a series of talks with the Victorian will be started. The Premier, Hon. R. A. Squires and Sir Michael Cashin on behalf of the government and opposition, are expected to extend a welcome to the delegates to this side of the Atlantic. The Attorney-General, W. R. Warren, who is secretary of the local branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, is planning to speak with Sir Howard Legg, the secretary of the English branch of the same organization, who is a member of the party, and Sir Patrick McGrath hopes to speak with some of the journalists among the gathering whom he knows.

Captain Penn, the senior naval officer, hopes to speak with the captain of the Victorian, while citizens prominent in every walk of life will be expected to converse with the ship during the next two or three days.

EXTENSIVE COTTAGE SYSTEM FOR BRONX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for the establishment of the largest cottage system undertaken by any public institution in the United States, are being formulated by the trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum here, who intend to build 50 cottages on a home's 103-acre site in the Bronx. As each cottage will accommodate 30 children, about 1500 will be provided for under this plan. The cottage system has proven so successful wherever it has been tried out, it was explained to this paper's representative, and its great advantage over the institution type of home being so generally recognized, that the asylum wants to give its charges the opportunity of life in less formal surroundings. The girls will do all the housework, cooking, mending and learn to be good housewives, and while the boys' cottages will be conducted by the housemother they will be taught manual skill and other practical arts.

DISTURBANCES IN ZIONIST CONGRESS

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An attempt to end the confusion of tongues through the adoption of one language led to such an uproar that suspension of the sittings of the Zionist conference was again threatened this morning, but the chairman, Mr. Lipsky, finally enforced order, and the day's program was completed. The incident was precipitated through a proposal of delegates to adopt Yiddish as the official language of the conference and make only those speaking it eligible for admission. The proposal finally was defeated.

The budget commission's recommendation that the value of the shekel be raised to \$1, instead of a quarter of a dollar, as heretofore, and that the political and administrative activities of all Zionist organizations be covered solely by the shekel, was adopted. A budget totaling £86,000 for the year ending May 31, 1921 was presented.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN ON NOTIFICATIONS

Ceremony at Home of Governor Cox on August 7—Meanwhile Candidate Will Work on His Formal Speech of Acceptance

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Chairman George White, of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday announced that Saturday, August 7, had been chosen as the date for notification of Gov. James M. Cox of his nomination as presidential candidate. The following Monday, August 9, was fixed for the notification of Franklin D. Roosevelt, vice-presidential nominee.

Ceremonies for Governor Cox will take place at Trail's End, his home near Dayton, Ohio, and those for his running mate at the Roosevelt home, Hyde Park, New York. Mr. Roosevelt will attend the Dayton ceremonies and Governor Cox said yesterday that if possible he will go to Hyde Park.

Governor Cox will leave here today to begin work on his speech of acceptance at Dayton. He plans to confine himself to Trail's End and to work continuously until his address is finished. The Governor said he expected the task would require steady work all next week, and he does not plan to return here until about August 1. While at Dayton he will be the city's hero at a "homecoming" celebration on July 30.

Because of time necessary for press distribution of his address, Governor Cox said, time was short; he planned to have his address sent out at least a week prior to August 7.

"I hope to lock myself up at Trail's End," said Governor Cox, "and get it out. I have my subjects fairly well in hand already. There are a number of vital things, and then I shall have to assemble the less important, and I cannot yet yet whether the result will be a long or short address."

The Governor, Chairman White, E. H. Moore, the Governor's convention manager; Wilbur W. Marsh, of Iowa, the national treasurer; George Brennan and other leaders conferred further yesterday on organization and campaign affairs before Mr. White's departure for his home at Marietta, Ohio, and an eastern trip. They were unable, however, to complete the special campaign committee. Mr. White said that it probably could not be announced for a week.

Mr. White, after visiting New York and Washington headquarters and his family at Edgartown, Massachusetts, will return here or to Dayton for further conference with Governor Cox the last of this month.

It has been definitely decided, Mr. White said, to keep the main Democratic headquarters at New York during the campaign. Mr. White expects to spend much of his time there. Central headquarters, he added, will be at Chicago, Illinois. The question of Pacific Coast headquarters still is undetermined.

Mr. Marsh, it was stated, will have virtually complete charge of Democratic finances, in his capacity as treasurer. It is also planned to appoint a special finance committee, which Mr. Marsh will head, in lieu of the office of director of finance created about a year ago and filled until recently by W. D. Jamieson.

Comment on William J. Bryan's nomination by the Prohibition Party was declined yesterday by Governor Cox, who also refused to discuss approval given by Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, to Senator Warren G. Harding's front porch campaign. The Governor indicated he would have no comment on Senator Harding's speech of acceptance, and also that there would be no direct reference to Mr. Harding's address in the Governor's speech of acceptance.

Welcome For Mr. Christenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Parley P. Christenson, Farmer-Labor presidential candidate, was welcomed to Salt Lake City, his home city, last night, by several hundred persons who paraded to the city and county building grounds, where an open-air meeting was held. A special committee drawn from the local body of the Committee of Forty-Eight met Mr. Christenson at Ogden and escorted him here.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR SILK CONCERN

NEW YORK, New York—John B. Johnston, a New York lawyer, was yesterday appointed federal receiver for the Rudolph Saenger Company, Inc., now partially in the hands of the alien property custodian. Besides offices here, the company operates silk mills at Plymouth, Rhode Island, and Scranton, Pennsylvania. The principal creditor is William Iselin & Co. of this city, with a claim aggregating \$1,000,000.

Assets of the Saenger Company have been valued at \$1,800,000. Although the company's liabilities amount to only \$1,568,000 it is said to be short of operating funds.

SANTERI NUORTEVA DEPORTED TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Santteri Nuorteva, private secretary to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet agent in the United States, who recently arrived in England as a sailor on a merchant vessel, has been deported, according to official advice received here yesterday. He is now en route to Russia via Libau on a

British steamer in charge of British officials.

Mr. Nuorteva was to have been one of the principal witnesses in the deportation proceedings against Mr. Martens, but when he was called by the immigration authorities it developed that he had secretly left the country. The Soviet agent went to Canada, where he signed on a steamer bound for England.

It was said at the time that the purpose of his visit to England was to confer with Leonid Krassin, Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce, who then was engaged in conferences with British officials. According to the advice received here, Mr. Nuorteva remained under cover in London and it was a week before the British authorities were able to apprehend him.

RIOTS CONTINUE IN CITIES OF ITALY

Fresh Disturbances Break Out Owing to Provocative Demonstration of the Tramwaymen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—In spite of the declaration of a general strike, shops and factories opened on Wednesday, and work continued everywhere, and today only the tramways were affected. Railwaymen, postal and telegraph employees, masons, metal workers, road sweepers, and employees of private firms, continued working, but there were no tram cars.

Traffic on the streets, however, was enormous, being crowded with lorries and motor cars. On Tuesday night, anti-Socialist demonstrations continued and the crowd wrecked the plant of the Socialist newspaper "Avanti." In revenge for this, railwaymen boycotted all bourgeois newspapers. "Avanti" nevertheless appeared on Wednesday evening, being printed at the "Epoca" offices.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the tramwaymen, according to orders from their leaders, went to the depots, seized tram cars which they decked with red flags and drove toward the center of Rome. This fresh provocation provoked the crowd, who attacked the tram cars. The latter were full of armed workers, but tramwaymen were struck and some were arrested. The demonstration continued until late.

The crowd wished to attack the offices of the "Epoca," which had assisted the "Avanti," but the attack was repulsed. There was a conflict on Vittorio Emanuele Square and some persons were killed. Bolsheviks at Turin in revenge for the "Avanti" episode made demonstrations, especially attacking the officers, one being wounded. Many workers at Turin are on strike. A Socialist deputy, Bella Seta, on approaching the "Avanti" office, was roughly handled by a large crowd.

LEGION PLANS TO AID IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Provisions for welcoming immigrants upon arrival at Ellis Island and in the various towns to which they go upon leaving this city are being worked out by the national American Legion commission of the American Legion here, according to Col. Arthur Woods, its chairman. The plan is to reach the alien before he is approached by members of radical organizations which seek to fill foreigners with anti-American propaganda. By coming in direct touch with the immigrant, giving him the practical information he needs at first, and showing him how to avoid danger in many forms, the legion hopes to accomplish much in making the immigrant's first impression of the United States favorable.

According to Colonel Woods, arrangements have been made with Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis and other immigration officials at the port of New York whereby the names and destinations of all immigrants will be secured, preferably by legion men who speak foreign languages. The information will be forwarded to various legion posts so that they may make immediate preparation for the reception of the new arrivals. Members of the legion will call upon the stranger as soon as he arrives, to help him settle down. Information as to where he may learn English, where he can send his children to school, where to make purchases, to live and work is then supplied him.

LOAN TO CHINESE RAILWAY EXPECTED

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, announced in the House of Peers today that a loan of 100,000,000 yen for the South Manchurian Railroad probably would be floated in the United States in the near future.

The Foreign Minister, Viscount Uchida, answering questions during the same session, declared the American shipping law doubtless would materially affect Japanese shipping interests, but that Japan was prepared to take the wisest steps to meet the situation.

MAINE CITY TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine—Bath's celebration of Maine's 100 years of statehood as well as its own centenary is to take place on August 2, 3, and 4. Bath was the home of Maine's first Governor, William King, and a new state ferryboat named after him will begin its duties on the opening day of the celebration. The program of events will include a baseball game between the Bath team and the National League team of St. Louis, a Mardi Gras night, an historical pageant, and the launching of a United States destroyer.

PROHIBITIONISTS CALL FOR LEAGUE

Discussion of Platform Leads to Condemnation of Old Parties For Evading Liquor Issue and Matter of Law Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The prohibition convention spent yesterday mainly in discussion of its platform, pending word from W. J. Bryan, whose acceptance of the nomination for the presidency was apparently expected. The League of Nations created more interest than any issue except prohibition, and the plank dealing with it reads:

The League of Nations is, now in existence and is functioning in world affairs. We favor the entrance of the United States into the League by the immediate ratification of the Treaty of Peace, not obnoxious to reasonable reservations, interpreting American understanding of the covenant. The time is past when the United States can hold aloof from the affairs of the world. Such course is shortsighted and only invites disaster. We stand for a constitutional amendment providing that treaties of peace shall be ratified by a majority of both houses. The platform declares that the organized liquor traffic is engaged in a treasonable attempt to nullify the Prohibition Amendment and to thwart the will of the people constitutionally expressed by seeking to raise the alcoholic content permitted in beverages, and denounces the Democratic and Republican conventions for avoiding platform declarations for law enforcement, because of competition for the liquor vote. To increase the alcoholic content, it was asserted, means the return of the open saloon.

The convention took a stand for industrial courts to settle labor disputes; for instruction in parochial schools in English and under state supervision; and against universal military training. The Labor plank dealt with recognition of collective bargaining and greater democracy in the control of industry.

The convention declared the President of the United States in his daily life, his home and family relationships and his official career should typify the finest and the best the country can produce, and no one should be elected who is out of harmony with the purposes of the people or who lacks sympathy with their highest and holiest ideals and with the Christian principles upon which the nation is founded.

The convention waited hopefully for word from Mr. Bryan as to whether he would accept the nomination for President. Efforts by the leaders to get in touch with him during the day were unsuccessful. It was learned that Mr. Bryan had not arrived at Bozeman, Montana, where the convention's telegram had been sent. Late in the afternoon word came that he would reply within a short time. The National Committee was given power to name a presidential candidate if he declined.

The convention rejected a proposal to name no candidate for vice president. The indications were that Miss Marie C. Brehm of California, permanent chairman, would be named for the second place.

TRUCKS RELIEVE CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A way to relieve congestion of less-than-carload lots of freight, which had become so serious here as to fill virtually every public warehouse on the river front and seriously incommode both rail and steamship lines, has been found in the organization of a fleet of motor trucks, which are carrying all this freight to inland public and private warehouses within the city, where it will be stored, subject to call of owner or shipper, and the same rate charged by both public and private warehouse owners.

ALLIED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is not denied that there is a difference in tone of Mr. Millerand's and Mr. Lloyd George's references to the serious Polish situation, but Paris papers boldly declare today that the Bolsheviks, in passing Grodno and enveloping the wing reaching Bialystok, has realized a casus foederis. Poland, they say, is invaded, and it is impossible to pursue pourparlers unless Moscow stops its troops at once.

It is acknowledged that no allied troops can be sent, but France is disposed to furnish officers and equipment, while Marshal Foch himself may take a hand in the struggle. If success were certain, French intentions would be less subject to criticism, but there is concern in some quarters lest encouragement without effective support will worsen the lot of Poland.

There is the blockade, also, which might be enforced. Many pessimists

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the accounts reach Paris which must be accepted only with reserve. According to many commentaries, Warsaw is already imperilled. Jules Jusserand, the Ambassador to the United States, who is now in Paris, General Weygand and Mr. Vigon, Counselor of the Embassy, will be the French delegates on the allied mission to Poland, which leaves this evening. Lord D'Abernon, General Radcliffe, and Sir Maurice Hankey, the British members were received by Mr. Millerand in the afternoon.

NO CONFERENCE OVER SHUTDOWN

William M. Wood Declares He Sees No Need of Discussion About Closing Textile Mills

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, whose four great mills here were recently closed for an indefinite period, in a letter to Mayor William P. White of Lawrence, yesterday, said he failed to see how a conference on the closing of the mills would serve any useful purpose.

Mayor White and members of the City Council, who have been seeking a conference with Mr. Wood with the object of finding out how long the mills will be closed, regarded Mr. Wood's letter as a virtual refusal to meet them in conference. Previously Mr. Wood had signified his willingness to meet the city officials.

Men, women and children were thrown out of work when the company's four great mills, the Wood, Ayer, Prospect and Washington were closed. The reason given for the closing was cancellation of orders for cloth.

Reports that the idle mill operatives face starvation, are not generally borne out. Employment agents from several great industrial cities have been here offering work for hundreds. Several manufacturers have written Mayor White declaring they need all the workers they can get.

NEW MOVEMENTS IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (June 29)—President Thomas G. Masaryk of Tzecho-Slovakia predicted increasing power and affluence for the working classes of his country, during a conversation with American correspondents today. He asserted that the present tendency of Tzecho-Slovakia was towards socialization, or nationalization.

"Our recent election," declared the President, "means practically socialization, or what some people call nationalization. It means state control of industries and public utilities. The workingman will decide now how they shall be conducted. For example, workmen will be among the trustees of banks and will have bonds in factories and so forth. They will share in the earnings. That is the tendency now. There necessarily will be a great variety of economic development because some of the workmen are now ready for the change, while others are not."

Turning to the situation existing between the Czech and the German citizens, President Masaryk said: "The German minority is a real problem for us, but we hope we shall soon come to terms with the Germans, who are in a peculiar position. Having been for centuries in the dominant place, it is hard for them to grasp the new situation. They are living in the old order of things."

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A Cumberbund Housewife

"Howdy!" called Mrs. Sairy Ann Taylor to me as I approached through the forest-path leading down the mountain, the snake-fence inclosing her log cabin and fields—level, smiling fields spread on the "Platter," as the plain was generally called.

The laugh that accompanied her hearty call was characteristic of the dear mountain dweller. "You uns kin climb over that that fence," she continued her greeting. "I'll let down the top rail for you uns to put your foot on. Now mind! some of these here rails is rotten in places, so you jes feel round for a good spot, an' you's safe an' soun."

Then when she had held my hand and assisted me over the fence I apologized for interrupting her gardening with a mere visit—I could come again, or couldn't I help her finish her work?

"Course you uns kin come again. I done larnt the way to you uns' cottage up thar at the summer settlement, en I haint goin to stay if I kin hep it, n'r you haint neither. I hopes. Now come in and set."

A Gourd of Water

She wiped off the seat of a splint-bottomed chair with her big gingham apron and leaned the back of the chair against the side of the house. She then went to a shelf at one end of this open way between the two rooms of the "saddle-bag" cabin, and dipped from a cedar bucket a gourd full of water.

"Would you uns a cup of sweet milk but las night's milk is a little blinky, en the milk this mornin' is ruint by that that cow a-gettin out en eatin wile onions. So water's the bes I got. I jes brought this bucket in when the sun struck that thar crack in the floor—that was S o'clock; hit's about har pas now. My clock hit needs fixin en I hav ter go by the sun. I reckon this water's fresh yit."

I drank from the brimming gourd.

"Hit's iron water. Yes, I'd rather drink out of a gourd enny day as outer them gobbles. Min that thar hole in the en. Jerry he plugs every gourd he gets holt on. Got to practice with that harlow his pap kin him. Now I got sumthin to show yu."

She disappeared into one room of the cabin, and brought out what was evidently the pride of her heart—a bright-colored kimono with its flowing sleeves and ample widths.

"Haint this year party? Yer know thur gals at the seminary on Top, thur's plum foolish about me, always bringin me sumthin good to eat when they go on they 'tramps.' The last thing they brought me was this here dress fer me to loll about in—that's the way they puts hit. But you don't ketch me a-lolling aroun—I haint never needed one er them thar new-fangled hammocks yit. I jes sets, en I haint no notion a-puttin my kimono on jes to set in. See all them thar perty red an' yaller roses en green leaves. I never did see nuthin like as perty as this here calico. I done wear it onct to preachin, en I haint a-goin to ruin hit. I kin wear hit to meetin at Big Fork comin nex month."

"When I showed hit to my son John he jes put his hands on his hips an looks at hit. 'I swan, Ma,' he up an sez, 'them thar gals is plum fools about you uns. That that's the pertyest custome ever I hav saw, I swan.' Thur wuz his very words."

The Hand Woven Coverlid

"One er the gals at the school—that she sez with them great big black eyes, she sez, 'I'm agoin to make you a perty belt er sash fer hit.' But I 'sakes my head. 'You uns wears loose-cut waists, blouses an' such like,' I sez, 'an I'm a-goin to be in style, too, I haint a-goin to belt in my kimono.' So they let me be. I use see that thar red an' yaller. I useter could dye them thar colors an I got the reeces right now somers fer to dye em another colors too. I got ma ole kiverlids my ma an me dyed an weaved, right now. But nobody haint keerin nuthin fer weavin things these days, seem like." Her usual laugh was tinged with a half sigh.

I assured her that I thought the hand woven covers beautiful and many people today are interested in the home-industry of weaving.

"Yes, I know you uns got some you self and rugs and quilts. I wouldn't show mine to most folks what come here to see me fer they don nary one sha nuff kur fer the ole stuff. But hit's nat'l. We kaint noways expect the worl to stan still on our count."

I followed her to an old "chist."

"My great gran-pap he brought that thar from England—he wuz er Englisher to Verginny; then he followed Dan Boone across the mountains and struck off down this w-way to this here Platter, straight ez an arrow, like he sot out to come right here. This here chist an loom is all I got he brought over in the waggin across the mountains. He want in no way a-skeered. Indians wuz all roun here then, on top an in the valley. I seed a bar come down that thar pocket myself an plenty er wile cats an other wile thins. What's a pocket? Why that thar cave what runs up a-tween them spurs whar you see the water a-running down, we calls that a pocket."

"Nex, this kiverlid is the 'Snail Trail' down the roses," that's what

they call hit. Them here spots is the roses, I reckon, an them thar wavy lines is the trails. I dyed them colors an no sun kin fade em an no lye soap kin wash em out. They make colors now outn an nu line an they tell me—I don know—that they fade."

She showed me several other beautiful covers telling me the name of each pattern—"Shells of the Ocean," "Gentleman's Fancy," "Queen Beauty," "Snow-bell"—and what some calls "Hickory Leaf"—and two white fringed counterpanes the "Dimity" and "Dimity and Honeycomb" patterns.

"I got the draf er some of these here lavers." My expression called for an explanation. "A draf is the way hits worked, the pattern fer the weaver ter go by. Here's one er the Rabbit Track among the Roses. But these ole things is seed they bes days perty ez they uster be. Here's a quilt I made when I wuz married—67 year ago."

It was an exquisite piece of needlework—"Rosebuds of Sharon," the pattern, in bright yellow and turkey-red and green calico. It was beautifully laid and sewed, each piece—some of them very small—whipped to the foundation with tiny stitches.

"I weaved the lining myself on that thar ole loom. I spun the cotton, too. My ole man's brother, he sent me the cotton from Alabama whar he lived—an' I picked the seeds out, an' carded hit an' spinned hit by my lone self. My ma she sot me to hit, but I wouldn't let her tech hit. Hit's strong. My son John's wife, Elviry, she kaint hep luffin about ole fashin things. She sho is good ter me an' jollys me a whole lot. Er cose these ole time things is seed they bes days. Now here's a bal moral my ma weaved outer sheep's wool she carded an spun from our own sheep. An here's a linsy-woolsey dress home spun, the same way. I weaves it sometimes right on Top ter the sem-nary. Hit's a good dress, haint never wore a mite. An these here towels I weaved will outlast enny er them things Elviry washes fer you folks at the summer settlement. They's good yit after 60-odd year."

I thanked her for letting me see these treasures, and I asked her to allow me to copy one or two of her drafts.

"What you a-goin to do nex—weave some? I'll show you uns how all right on my loom."

I told her I'd like nothing better than to accomplish the art of weaving, and would take off the drafts "in hopes" I might so use them some day—meanwhile, I'd write about them.

"La, you uns don hav ter take em off. You uns kin have em. I haint got no use fer em. Now whatever kin yer write about them drafts? I don't see nuthin thar to write about. But you'll do hit, I reckon, if it kin be did. Now you uns jes take em home with you en welcome en ef I ever call fer em you kin giv em to me."

At this insistence I came into possession of the several old drafts pinned now against an old coverlet streched on the wall of my mountain cottage just over my writing desk.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Japanese women desire affiliation with the women of other nations to develop friendliness and understanding as a step toward world peace," says Mrs. Edward Gauntlett of Tokyo, who is now in Europe and will arrive in the United States in August en route home after consulting with the women of many countries.

Mrs. Gauntlett, who is a Japanese woman, married to an Englishman, was a delegate to the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland, in June. There she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "I tell my people that if they behave rightly in other countries the antagonism toward them will disappear. It is the responsibility of Japanese mothers to teach their children to live properly. That is their part in establishing international relationships. In the 77 branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan we are practicing which has by no means been stopped. We are circulating propaganda working against the 'picture brides,' a gaudy against it at home and through our auxiliaries already established in California, and we also have articles condemning it published in Japanese newspapers in the United States. For 33 years we have been petitioning our government to change our laws for an equal moral standard for men and women."

Another Japanese delegate at the international congress, Miss Michi Kawai, contended that "the introduction of American moving pictures of the triangle type is harmful to Japanese morals" and that "American women must hold up high standards at home in order to influence Japan to accept what is good in the United States."

Japanese women have already started a suffrage association and a resolution from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was sent to the Japanese Government asking that the present restrictions against the attendance of Japanese women at political meetings and their membership in political organizations be removed.

In the United States Mrs. Gauntlett will visit New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh and California cities to organize the Japanese women for reform work. "There is great need," she said in Geneva, "for wise leadership in Japan in order that in relieving the suppression of generations Japanese women may not be tempted to break wise as well as unwise traditions. Japanese women are working more and more outside their homes as typists, accountants, teachers, in shops and factories and even in the professions, but as yet they have had few executive positions. It is expected that some of the universities will be opened to them this fall."

POETS AND THEIR PREFACES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since the famous "Preface to the Lyrical Ballads" brought the poet en rapport with his audience by its very command that he use, for one thing, "the words of common speech," prefaces to books of poetry have won

fect future, into which we gaze. . . . But in free verse we look for the insurgent throb of the instant moment. . . . One realm we have never conquered: the pure present. One great mystery of time is terra incognita to us: the instant. The most superb mystery we have hardly recognized: the immediate instant self."

That Lawrence himself fails to make the conquest complete, to find the unknown land, does not invalidate the strength of his appeal, nor the incitement of his challenge.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

D. H. Lawrence

a peculiar importance in the eyes of critics, if not of the general public. The preface seemed the place where at least the poet put off his garment of prophecy, laid aside his dazzling crown of laurel or of bay, and moved with the casual gait of the ordinary two-legged creature, among his audience. And since the prefaces are usually employed to explain how little difference there is between poets and plain people, to assure the latter that the former simply express emotions common to both, these introductory words have been genuinely welcomed. Indeed, poets might be roughly divided into two classes: those who write prefaces and those who don't. The imagists, in spite of a preciosity which some are born with and some achieve, have belonged largely to the first class. And among these, for some time, has been counted the interesting figure of D. H. Lawrence.

This English man of letters, who has wandered from the bleak north country, native to him, to the golden shores of Italy and back, has just published a new book which takes account of both regions, but which is chiefly valuable for its preface. For it is in the preface that he gives his theory of free verse, and says much therein to disarm criticism of the pages that follow. His "New Poems" (New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1920) in themselves are not so very new. The old themes recur again and again. What is new, if anything, in this recent volume, is a fresh-tinted imagery and certain peculiar rhythms.

But what is interesting is the substance of his introduction, which, incidentally, he claims "should have come as a preface to 'Look! We Have Come Through.'" Proceeding, "But is it not better to publish a preface long after the book it belongs to has appeared? For then the reader will have had his fair chance with the book, alone." This epilogue to the earlier volume, however, might well stand as a prologue to the present one.

The author begins by defining poetry: "As a rule, either the voice of the far future, exquisite and ethereal, of it is the voice of the past, rich, magnificent. . . . Our poets," he says, "sit by the gateways, some by the east, some by the west. As we arrive and as we go out our hearts surge with response. But whilst we are in the midst of life we do not hear them." But even while he admits that "the poetry of the beginning and the poetry of the end must have that exquisite finality, perfection which belongs to all that is far off," he is putting in his claim for "another kind of poetry: the poetry of that which is at hand; the immediate present." And this poetry, "the source, the issue, the creative quick," about which he grows lyrical in his prose, is the stuff of free verse. "It is not the past which we treasure in its perfection between our hands. Neither is it the crystal of the per-

THE GOLDEN EAGLE

It is interesting to hear that the golden eagle is more than holding its own in the northern and western Highlands of Scotland, and according to Mr. Seton Gordon in an article in the Nineteenth Century, there are few deer forests of any size but can boast of at least one eyrie on their grounds. "Being to a great extent independent of the weather as regards food supplies, the eagle is an early nester, and I have seen as early as January 27 a bird carrying a large fir branch to the eyrie."

"Although naturally a most timid and unapproachable bird, the mother eagle at the nesting season loses much of her shyness and at times will show the greatest courage in guarding eggs or newly hatched young. I have seen her when disturbed glare fiercely over the edge of her eyrie and refuse to take wing until absolutely obliged to do so."

Usually, on taking wing she rises in spirals to a great height and ultimately takes up her station on some prominent stone on the opposite hill face where she remains motionless, although intently watchful during the time her eyrie is in danger.

Into Unknown Australia

An expeditionary party, representing a West Australian railway league and the Commonwealth Government, has been traveling in the northwest and far north of western Australia. Some idea of the immensity of this little-known corner of the Commonwealth may be gathered from the fact that the party covered 1500 miles by steamer along the coast, thence by a motor car traversed 1000 miles of country. A vast belt of country was found stretching eastward from the Leopold ranges into the northern territory, capable of carrying 20,000,000 sheep if opened by railway. In the driest season on record not one beast of poor condition was seen by the party, a striking proof of the richness of northern Australia.

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WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS

"The two great facts about the Atlanta conference," declared one of the vice-presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, "were that we were actually able to hold it in the South and that the Negroes had the courage to come in such large numbers." It seemed a far cry from the law-office on the thirtieth floor of one of New York's sky-scraping office buildings to the Atlanta auditorium, packed with thousands of men and women, white and black, where the speaker, Arthur B. Spingarn, had lately threshed out one of the most difficult race problems which the United States have to face.

Mr. Spingarn emphasized the distance by declaring: "The Negro problem is so important to the South that it overshadows everything else. In the North we have a complexity of problems. But the Southerner regards every economic, political, and social question from the single viewpoint of how it will affect the race question. The result is that the South is ruled by the Negro."

The great changes which made the conference possible at Atlanta seem to have been brought about by the war. "Nothing," said Mr. Spingarn, "has affected the Negro question so tremendously as the war. It has changed the South and the North, the black man's attitude and the white man's attitude all over the country."

Change in the South

"To begin with the South. Before the great war the cry of the Southern press was 'If we could only rid ourselves of the Negro, what a fine place the South would be!' But with the migration of the Negro, consequent to the war, the South suddenly realized its dependence upon Negro labor. Many of the Negroes work for a few cents a day, and you can't get the cheapest foreign labor to work and live as the Negro is expected to. The 'little group of willful men' only served to illustrate the fact that the South looks at everything from the angle of the race question. These men were Southerners. They looked at the war from that angle. They understood that if the United States went into the war one of two things would happen: either the Negro would be drafted, in which case he would have to be decently and humanely treated; or, if he was not drafted all the whites would have to go and the South would be left to the Negro. Well, the war came, and the Negro was drafted. Moreover, the stoppage of immigration and the loss of alien labor when numbers of the immigrants went to join their colors in Europe, meant a great demand for Negro labor in the North. The result was a migration of what has been estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 Negroes."

"The more intelligent Southerners, facing this changed situation, are not clamoring to be rid of the Negro. Instead they are beginning to appreciate that if they want to keep him to pick their cotton they must give him different treatment. These men are against lynching and in favor of fair play, economically speaking, at least."

"The Negro, on his part, learned a good many lessons from the war. Those who went abroad were splendidly treated by the French, who have no race prejudice. Of course, there was a great deal of propaganda against this friendly attitude of our allies toward the Negro. The association has the record of one such paper circulated among the French officers, stating that it would be highly offensive to Americans if the French were to talk to, or to eat with Negro officers, except on purely official occasions. I myself remember hearing an exceptionally fine piece of patriotic oratory one Fourth of July on the war for democracy and the splendor of the democratic spirit, in the midst of which the orator stopped to announce to some on the fringe of the crowd that this did not apply to them."

"The race riots in Chicago and Washington were largely the result of the tension on both sides created by the war. In Washington the police simply failed to protect the Negroes. White men have not yet come to the point where they are willing to protect blacks at personal risk. And the riots stopped because for the first time in history the Negroes fought back."

"On the other hand, it must be remembered that most of the training camps were situated in the South. The Northern 'man in the street,' that ambiguous but definite quantity, never gave very much thought to the Negro question. It never assumed for him the proportions it did for his Southern neighbor. But when he went South he was apt to feel that the South's long acquaintance with the Negro

made for genuine understanding, and he did not reckon with the race prejudice."

The Race-Conscious Negro

It is with a more race-conscious Negro, obviously, that we are dealing today. A Negro who wants the Democracy for which he fought and for which he is ready to fight again, even in civil war. One of the most dramatic features of the conference occurred after President Moorfield Storey's speech had been read, demanding complete equality for the Negro. Someone who evidently felt that as a Southerner, Mr. Storey was an outsider and an ignorant idealist, at best, cried out: "Mr. Storey doesn't know what the Negroes want!" A black countered with, "Mr. Storey does know what Negroes want!" Whereupon the audience of 3000 Negroes stood up and cheered for 10 minutes.

One of the interesting features of the conference was the discussion of the so-called Atlanta Plan. An association of evangelical churches is working for the betterment of the condition of the Negro, and it was the committee specially concerned with the race question per se that put forward the plan. This is a very moderate, but for the South a liberal movement for the abolition of the more flagrant abuses of the black man.

The Association for the Advancement of the Colored People demands complete equality for the Negro, political, economic, and social. It is a familiar fact even in the North that the Southern Negro has no vote. His economic position is little better than a slave, and the illiterate Negro is cheated right and left. When the Negroes band together to try to get justice by the law, as they did recently, their lawyer is exiled from the town, the Negroes are jailed, and the newspapers carry false headlines about Negro war on the whites. When it comes to making educational appropriations, there is at least one place in the South where \$7.60 is allowed for the white child and only 13 cents for the black. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that only 30 per cent of the Negroes are illiterate, especially when it is remembered that 24 per cent of the United States Army was found to be illiterate. As for social equality, the Republican women of the South refused to sit in committee with a Republican Negro, a prominent man respected by whites as well blacks, who was elected to the Republican convention. To be Jim-Crowed means that although he pays the same fare as the white man, the Negro must ride in a filthy car, dare not enter the diner, and when the train stops he cannot leave it to eat in the same lunchroom where the white men are being served by Negro hands. One of the reasons for the treatment of the Negro is the fear that social equality may come.

At the close of the interview with Mr. Spingarn, another leading member of the association, upon being asked his solution of the Negro problem, declared humorously: "Eliminate the white race." But when pressed further he said simply, "We ought to advertise throughout the United States: 'Wanted—a Christian!'"

EASTERN POINT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The wind was up and the sun was bright. As we swung out by the harbor light, the house flag snappin' forrard; the colors flappin' aft.

The long-drawn whistle soundin' to warn the harbor craft.

The coast fell back and the hills sank down. For we'd seen the last o' Gloucester town.

The schooner caught a singin' wind; her forefoot plowed the main. As we raced the "Pride o' Plymouth" to the hazy steamer lane!

There was glory in the riggin', there was romance at the wheel, An accordion callin' on the deck for the o' Virginia Reel!

We liked the schooner's tossin', an' we loved her pitch an' roll. We never thought o' the wreathin' fogs that hide the Georges shoal.

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THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE PEA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The family is a unit which too often loses its cohesive elements and undergoes what is scientifically termed a process of dissemination. True is this of the flower family as it is of the human family. It too has its prodigal sons and its stay-on-the-farms, its lovers of domesticity and its care-free vagabonds.

Instance what has happened in the very respectable and ancient family of the Pea. Only one of the three progeny here concerned with and left to perpetuate the family name, the Garden Pea, remained loyal to its trust, and since those most ancient times has fattened and thrived under a quiet domestic existence. It alone has preserved the ancient family name of Pisum, and been a prolific producer of countless varieties of contented garden peas, each striving perhaps to outdo the other in contentment and plumpness. Never has it left the garden drill.

Not so its elegant sister, the Sweet Pea. Domesticity held no great allure for this pleasure and beauty-loving one, and fattening was a process not to be endured even in prospect. Early the Sweet Pea made its escape from the comfort of the kitchen garden into the flowery realms of gay southern Europe. Under the warmth of those sea breezes, its love of color and beauty of form found ample expression. And not content with a half year of unalloyed pleasures, it has even invaded the greenhouse society—that aristocracy to which no hardy garden inhabitant dares to aspire. Whether the Pisum of the home garden disowned this pampered queen of society, or whether the Sweet Pea wished forever to sever its connection with more plebeian members of the family, is not material to the fact that the Sweet Pea assumed the name of Lathyrus odorata, and forsook forever the ancient Pisum.

Nor was the Sweet Pea alone in this new nomenclature. The third member of this proud family, the Everlasting Pea, cared neither for the contents of the kitchen garden nor the pleasures of a flower society. Rather it longed for the free expression of an artistic and joyous life. The Everlasting Pea ran away from home, and its name became like the Sweet Pea, Lathyrus. But while the latter is L. odorata, sweet-smelling and elegant, the propensity for reaching out into new and wider experience, dubbed the Everlasting Pea, L. latifolius.

Thus did the Lathyrus latifolius begin its ramblings and scramblings through Europe, seeking always the cool shade of the woods, where it journeyed cheerfully and blossomed gayly. Gerard in 1597 tells us: "This plant doth grow in shadowy woodes and among bushes in great store," and called it the "Pease Everlasting" and "Chickling."

And Phillips makes it emblematic of Lasting Pleasure, because unlike the Garden Pea and the Sweet Pea, its annual relatives, it alone has found the secret of perpetual pleasure in a perennial existence, where it is free to roam and twine itself over woody trees or garden trellis alike, and cover itself with clusters of cool white and rose blossoms in an unrestrained joy unknown to the artifices of the Sweet Pea or the domestic placidity of the kitchen garden.

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NOTIFICATION OF MR. HARDING HELD

Republican Candidate Formally Accepts Party Nomination—Thousands of Visitors Throng Into Nominee's Home City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MARION, Ohio—Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, was formally notified of his nomination as the presidential candidate of the Republican Party, yesterday, by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at the ceremony held here, at which party leaders and Harding supporters gathered to pledge loyalty to their party's candidate. The city of Marion was in gala attire and played the hospitable host to the cheering, continued delegations from many parts of the country.

In his speech notifying Senator Harding of his nomination, Senator Lodge said in part:

"We are assembled here as a committee representing the states, territories and possessions of the United States to make to you formal announcement of your nomination for the office of President of the Republic on June 12 last, at Chicago, by the Republican National Convention. This duty is to us as pleasing as it is honorable, but we are also deeply conscious of its far-reaching importance.

"We fully appreciate that what you say to us today will not only be read and pondered by all American people within the confines of the United States but also by all other civilized nations. Here today you will chart the course to be followed by the Republican Party in the great electoral contest which lies before us and will declare your purposes and those of the party you lead when the authority of government is once more committed to our keeping.

Confidence Expressed
"We await this declaration untroubled by any doubts and with the most entire confidence. All who are familiar with your character and career, and most especially those who have taken part with you in public service, know beyond a peradventure that you are a patriotic American, imbued with the spirit of the great leaders of the past, of Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt, whose services to the American people have become forever memorable in our history.

"No national campaign for the presidency has ever involved graver issues than this one, which now lies before us. Upon you, sir, will rest the great duty and heavy burden of executive authority. We look to you in full confidence to lead us and the people of our beloved country out from the darkness and confusion which the war has brought upon mankind into the light which shines upon a nation where peace reigns and the love of justice, of law and of order rules in the hearts of the people. Then we can again take up the work of advancing the United States along the broad road that leads to success, the road which we have followed for more than a century. Then indeed we shall not only rise to still higher heights of achievement for ourselves but be enabled to render the largest and finest service to humanity."

Early yesterday morning the victors began to arrive in Marion by train and automobile, and the parade and hilarity got immediately underway. From Senator Harding's home to the center of the business district, a white-pillared lane was set off to mark the route of the marchers. Every home and building in Marion was decorated to its utmost, and everywhere was a picture of the city's son who will lead the campaign of the Republican Party this year.

Historic Flagpole Used

On the weather-worn McKinley flagpole, sent here a few days ago from Canton, Ohio, Senator Harding hoisted the Stars and Stripes as the first event of the day and amid the acclaim of the home people and those from out of town. As special trains and thousands of automobiles unloaded more visitors, the delegations, with colors and placards aloft and with music shrieking, besieged the Harding front porch and then surged up and down the line of march. To the arrival of the brass band from Caledonia, in which Senator Harding once starred as a trombone player, the nominee looked forward with great expectation. He was not disappointed, for the band was made up of many of his old associates who had been practicing up on the old tunes for several days.

Purple, white, and gold banners of the women's suffrage delegations were early in evidence, but a plan to picket the Harding home gave way to a participation in the celebration. The candidate has notified Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that he would advise ratification if any Republican member of the Tennessee Legislature asked, and this action greatly pleased the Woman's Party group, led by Alice Paul.

The formal notification ceremony took place in the Chautauqua Pavilion, refitted for the occasion, and was presided over by Will H. Hays, Republican National Chairman. Invocations were delivered and were followed by the notification speech by Senator Lodge. A gleeful club from Columbus, Ohio, led the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and America.

Senator Harding's Speech

Republican Nominee Formally Accepts Party's Selection

MARION, Ohio—Senator Warren G. Harding, speaking in acceptance of the Republican nomination for president at the formal notification ceremony yesterday, declared himself a supporter of party sponsorship in gov-

ernment as distinguished from "personal government, individual dictatorship, autocratic, or what not," and pledged himself to lead the Republican Party in support of its ideals, records and duties to the voters of the nation.

"Under the Constitution," Senator Harding declared, "we have the charted way to security and perpetuity. We know it gave to us the safe path to a developing eminence which no people in the world ever rivaled. It has guaranteed the rule of intelligent, deliberate public opinion expressed through parties. Under this plan a masterful leadership becomingly may manifest its influence, but a people's will still remains the supreme authority."

"It was not surprising that we went far afield from safe and prescribed paths amid the war anxieties. . . Our first commitment is the restoration of representative popular government, under the Constitution, through the agency of the Republican Party. Our vision includes more than a chief executive; we believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the Vice-President, second official of the Republic, shall be asked to participate."

International Relationship

Asserting that it was not difficult to make himself clear on the question of international relationship, Senator Harding said:

"We Republicans of the Senate, conscious of our solemn oaths and mindful of our constitutional obligations, when we saw the structure of a world super-government taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this Republic. If the torch of constitutionalism had not been dimmed, the delayed peace of the world and the tragedy of disappointment and Europe's misunderstanding of America, easily might have been avoided. The Republicans of the Senate halted the barter of independent American eminence and influence, which it was proposed to exchange for an obscure and unequal place in the merged government of the world. Our party means to hold the heritage of American nationality unimpaired and unimpaired."

Senator Harding declared that he felt that the sentiment of the United States today is that the preservation of the individuality of the Republic is the first consideration, but he added, "I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republic to executive to sign. Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped-for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations and still hold us free from menacing involvement."

Association of Nations

The Republican nominee said that the party favored an "association of nations to attain and preserve peace through justice rather than force, debarment to add to security through international law, so clarified that no misconception can be possible without affronting the world honor."

In further explaining his attitude toward the League of Nations, the speaker declared that he felt it was far better for the United States to be party to a "covenant of conscience," than to be "shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world." A preserved nationality, he asserted, is essential to the progress of America and a solid barrier in the path of Bolshevism.

Senator Harding, turning to the industrial and economic questions of the present, declared that conscientious work and fair competition unhindered by law were vital to achieve the return to normal conditions.

Maximum Production Need
"Maximums, not minimums, is the call of America," he said. "I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received. It is the best assurance we can have for a reduced cost of living." Declaring that "profiteering is a crime of commission, under-production is a crime of omission," Senator Harding emphasized the need for unanimity of aim and effort on the part of the employer and the employee.

"It would be the blindness of folly," he said, "to ignore the activities in our own country which are aimed to destroy our economic system, and to commit us to the colossal tragedy which Russia has destroyed all freedom and made Russia impotent. This movement is not to be halted in throttled liberties. We must not bridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no promise in repression. . . . We do hold to the right to crush sedition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the Republic or its people when emergency calls, because security and the majesty of law are the first essentials of liberty."

Collective Bargaining

With reference to Labor problems the Republican candidate said, "We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that its exercise must not destroy the equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood."

In connection with the question of Labor, Senator Harding deplored the condition of the railroads, and declared that this class of workers should be the best paid and cared for in the world. He asserted that the "present-day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation are due to the withholding hand of government operation," and emphasized the opposition of his party to federal ownership.

"Water transportation," Mr. Harding said, while discussing the question of transportation, "is inseparably linked with adequacy of facilities, and we

favor American eminence on the seas, the practical development of inland waterways, the upbuilding and coordination of all to make them equal to and ready for every call of developing and widening American commerce."

Deflation Necessary

On the financial situation, the speaker pointed to the depreciation of the dollar as a result of "reckless finance," and declared, "we will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation, and strike at government borrowing which enlarges the evil, and we will attack high cost of government with every energy and facility which attend Republican capacity. We promise that relief which will attend the halting of waste and extravagance, and the renewal of the practice of public economy, not alone because it will relieve tax burdens, but because it will be an example to stimulate thrift and economy in private life."

"The Republican Party," he continued, "was founded by farmers, with the sensitive conscience, born of their freedom and their simple lives. . . . Our party has never failed in its realization that agriculture is essentially the foundation of our very existence, and it has ever been our policy, purpose and performance to protect and promote that essential industry."

Senator Harding said that new conditions fostered by the amazing industrial growth of the nation, have increased the task of the farmer, and he urged that the government facilitate his work and provide him insurance against the risks of agriculture. Associated with farming, he declared, are policies of irrigation and reclamation, which have long been in the program of the Republican Party.

Enforcement of Law

With regard to prohibition, Senator Harding went no further than to declare his firm belief in law enforcement, and to assert that, if he were elected, he meant to be a "constitutional president."

"People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law," he said, "there is a divided opinion respecting the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted to make it operative—but there can be no difference of opinion about honest law enforcement."

Speaking of his personal convictions with regard to many issues, Senator Harding expressed the belief that a budget system is necessary in government, that higher efficiency should be attained in the administration of federal departments; that a protective tariff policy is vital; and that immigration laws should be framed with a concern for citizenship rather than manpower.

Merchant Marine Favored

Mr. Harding urged the development of a great merchant marine and an ample navy for defense, but favored a small, highly trained army. He expressed support of plans to develop American trade abroad with the aid of the government. He condemned lynching, and child labor, and declared the Negro should be granted the full rights to which he is entitled.

The Republican candidate expressed the conviction that there "is an easy and open path to righteous relationship with Mexico." The policy of the present Administration he declared to be "undeveloped, uncertain and infirm."

In closing, Senator Harding once more pledged himself to the support of American ideals as represented by the Republican Party, and, in formally accepting the nomination as candidate for the presidency, declared:

"I would not be my natural self if I did not utter my consciousness of my limited ability to meet your full expectations, or to realize the aspirations within my own breast, but I will gladly give all that is in me, all of heart, soul and mind and abiding love of country, to service in our common cause. I can only pray to the Omnipotent God that I may be as worthy in service as I know myself to be faithful in thought and purpose. One cannot give more. Mindful of the vast responsibilities, I must be frankly humble, but I have that confidence in the consideration and support of all true Americans which makes me wholly unafraid. With an unalterable faith and in a hopeful spirit, with a hymn of service in my heart, I pledge fidelity to our country and to God, and accept the nomination of the Republican Party for the presidency of the United States."

PROHIBITION SEEN AS A FIXED INSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition is permanently established in the United States in the opinion of the United States Senator, William M. Calder (R.), who told the Republican Women's Executive Committee that those who promise to bring about a more liberal interpretation of the dry law are misrepresenting the facts as the prohibition amendment is now a fixed institution in the country.

TRUCKLOAD OF WHISKY SEIZED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A truckload of 150 cases of whisky in charge of Fred W. Busch, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and George Merritt, of the same place, was seized by prohibition officers and police here early yesterday and the two men were arrested. The liquor was turned over to E. J. Leyden, deputy United States marshal. The seizure was made at the home of John Shea, a former liquor dealer.

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Report of Investigation Shows Women Have Taken Vital Place in Work as Result of War—Group Feeling Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That Tzecho-Slovak women are now granted equal rights with men theoretically, but that their greatest immediate task is to fit themselves for the practical acceptance of these privileges, is emphasized in the report of the Young Women's Christian Association's social survey unit, which has completed a thorough investigation of five branches of life in Prague at the request of Dr. Alice Masaryk.

"The causes of public concern in the work of women during the past few years are two, perhaps three, in number," says the introduction. "First, the penetration, with varying degrees, of women into all trades and professions hitherto considered men's work; secondly, their realization of a group consciousness and the need for a group expression; and the possible third cause is that the public itself is becoming more considerate, perhaps under duress, of the needs of groups, whether that group be a nation or working women. The public by repeated actions has expressed a wish to hear the other side."

"Certainly in Tzecho-Slovakia, since the establishing of the new republic, the third cause has played no small part. At times a foreigner has been impressed with the feeling that men have been eager to mark these first days by providing an equal chance for both sexes, almost as if they had wished to wash their hands, once for all, of all responsibility for the backwardness of women. Thus overnight women have found themselves on the same basis theoretically as men, but actually handicapped by ignorance, no knowledge of their abilities, a heritage of feeling that women's work is detailed and uncreative, and often opposed by public opinion. Although a social cause has been at the root of it, the expression so far has been almost entirely in political freedom."

Freedom Came Suddenly

"So suddenly was this political freedom secured that few women in Tzecho-Slovakia have been able to grasp the opportunity and fewer still to turn it to the account of the woman in the factory or shop. The woman of the working class finds it so far as her measure of opportunity goes very much as her grandmother left it. Although the penetration of women into new branches had constantly been going on before, the war undoubtedly allowed such expansion as many years of normal times would not have afforded. Women were tried out in executive positions, in skilled mechanical operations, and oftentimes in labor which was entirely too heavy for them. Although there are no figures available for Prague, if the war tendency followed that of other countries, the groups of industry and of transportation probably increased the most. Into the first came all of the munition workers, while so great was the drain of the war upon man power that all kinds of transportation was practically in the hands of women. Here, as in other countries, when the men returned they demanded that the women give back the jobs. Public opinion agreed. And when the women replied, 'We need the pay envelope as much as any man,' the public made the astonishing discovery that the wage of women, heretofore looked upon as 'pin money' supplementary to a man's wage and parasitic, had become a necessity. Her work was not odd jobs that men had refused to do, but a firmly woven part of the economic fabric."

Prepared for Work

"The public discovered that for many years women, who could not afford to live in idleness until marriage, and had tutored, sewed or clerked in order to earn a few crowns, now prepared themselves definitely for a trade. Orphans after leaving an institution struggled for an office training rather than follow the easiest path into domestic service. The university woman sought ways of using her training so as to result in financial gain, social betterment or perhaps even the fulfillment of self expression. So this pushing out has been accomplished. Then came the women whose husbands had gone to war, and who filled their jobs or secured others. It has been principally their cry, 'We must have the pay envelope,' that awakened the public."

The survey points out that it is an economic and social impossibility to return to the old conditions. The problems to be solved cannot be met by threats or demonstrations of men against women, or vice versa, but by recognition and consideration of each other. Women must first of all take account of their status and set standards for labor in the future.

AMBASSADOR DAVIS RETURNS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, will sail for the United States on August 18, on the Olympic, to spend his leave of absence, the State Department announced yesterday.



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ILLINOIS MINERS THREATEN STRIKE

Bituminous Coal Operators in Appeal to President Assert That Other States May Also Be Affected if Men Go Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Facing the possibility of imminent and widespread strikes among the coal miners of Illinois, resulting from discontent on the part of the miners with conditions established by the award made last March by the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, three of the largest Illinois state operators' associations sent a formal statement to the White House yesterday asking President Wilson's intervention in behalf of the operators.

More than half the Illinois mines are already idle, the appeal declared, and the daily output has been reduced from the average 370,000 tons to 100,000 tons. If the present rate of production is not restored to normal in the near future, the northwestern states which look to the Illinois fields for a part of their necessary supply, as well as that State itself, will suffer from a shortage, it was said.

The strikes are due to the operators' refusal to depart from the decision reached on March 31 between the joint committee of the miners and operators for the central competitive field, based on the recommendations submitted to President Wilson by the Coal Commission and backed up by a state agreement made later between the Illinois operators and the miners employed by them. This agreement, the operators say, was to stand for two years, and upon this they claim the right to refuse consideration of demands recently presented by the local unions.

The day wage men assert that they were unfairly represented on the President's commission; that the facts as to wages they were then receiving were replaced by false statements which were made the basis of the new system of wage awards, and that in order to equalize their wages with those of the men paid on a tonnage basis, they should be granted an increase of 25 cents an hour over present pay.

A series of letters sent out by different unions, stating the demands of the men and calling upon them to strike if these demands are not met, was included in the message to the President, whose attention was called to the fact that the strikes would likely spread from Illinois to other districts of the central field, causing a serious decrease in the supply of bituminous coal.

The operators' statement said finally:

"We accepted the existing agreement with the miners in accordance with the finding of the commission and feel that under these conditions and while it is still unexpired we cannot, except through some governmental action, depart from it. "We are desirous of taking any proper steps which may assist in remedying the existing shortage of coal and preventing the cessation of production."

Federal Fuel Control Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — The House of the Indiana Legislature yesterday overwhelmingly defeated a joint resolution, previously passed by the Senate, calling on President Wilson to reinstate federal fuel control. The vote was 59 to 23 against the

resolution. House members contended that Indiana alone should deal with its coal problem, and that the present session of the Legislature should enact a law that would give the State authority to protect the public, if sufficient laws did not now exist. The House had previously passed a bill to create a commission to fix coal prices and if necessary to take over and operate the mines. This bill is now pending in the Senate.

Mine Motormen on Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Between 20,000 and 30,000 workers in the southern Illinois coal fields are idle as the result of a strike on the part of mine motormen and drivers. In Franklin County the number idle is between 12,000 and 13,000. In the Harrisburg field several thousand are idle, and three of the largest Illinois state operators' associations sent a formal statement to the White House yesterday asking President Wilson's intervention in behalf of the operators.

More than half the Illinois mines are already idle, the appeal declared, and the daily output has been reduced from the average 370,000 tons to 100,000 tons. If the present rate of production is not restored to normal in the near future, the northwestern states which look to the Illinois fields for a part of their necessary supply, as well as that State itself, will suffer from a shortage, it was said.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY DEPOSED RULER

SANTIAGO, Chile—In a manifesto to the Bolivian people issued at Arica, northern Chile, Jose Gutierrez Guerra, the recently deposed President of Bolivia, goes over the details of the revolt which resulted in his deposition and reviews his administration of Bolivian affairs.

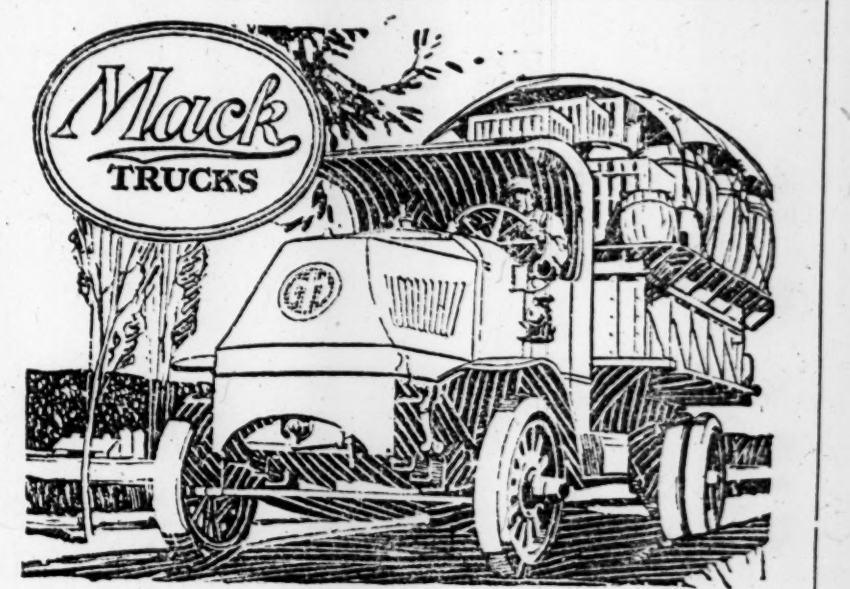
Among the salient points in the platform of the Liberal Party which he represented, says the ex-President's manifesto, was its policy of keeping the army out of political struggles. "The conquest of our democracy," continues Mr. Guerra, "has been grossly nullified by the opposition, which has brought about a reversion to an epoch in which the armed soldier controls the fortunes of the Republic."

Referring to international affairs, the manifesto reiterates the belief of its author that whichever party directs the affairs of Bolivia it will follow the policy of his government. This policy, he declares, "consisted of seeking to obtain a maritime sovereignty for Bolivia within the scope of the so-called port problem. The impatience of the opposition group and the divergences created were without importance except as a pretext to foster and provoke an outbreak of popular passions until the opportune moment had arrived for that group to obtain power."

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS NOMINATE TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China and former professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin, as a candidate for United States Senator, heads the primary ticket of Wisconsin Democrats. He was named at a conference which picked Capt. Robert B. McCoy, Sparta, and A. A. Bentley, La Crosse, to run for the gubernatorial nomination. Fred S. Hunt, Milwaukee, and James D. Melver, Dodgeville, for Lieutenant-Governor; Willis D. Silverthorn, Hayward, for Secretary of State; Joseph S. Gludice, Schlesinger, for Treasurer, and Judge A. C. Larson, Eau Claire, for Attorney-General, complete the slate.



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Nation Entered Consortium Upon
Same Basis as Other Powers,
Says Thomas W. Lamont,
Who Negotiated the Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The impression that Japan did not fully withdraw her reservations as to Mongolia and Manchuria, and that she did not enter the Chinese consortium on the same basis as the other powers, was called erroneous by Thomas W. Lamont, in an interview granted yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Lamont was entrusted the important mission of conferring with Japanese bankers in an attempt to persuade Japan to withdraw her insistence that the powers entering the consortium should recognize her as possessing special rights in Mongolia and Manchuria.

Some time ago it was reported that Mr. Lamont's mission had been successful, and that Japan had withdrawn her reservations. Later, however, reports came that Japan had not, after all, completely receded from her original position. Premier Hara gave an interview to The New York Times representative in Tokyo, in which the impression that Japan had not fully withdrawn her reservations was confirmed. The Kokusai Local reported a speech by Mr. Kajiwara, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in which he was supposed to have said that Mr. Lamont and Frank M. Vanderlip, although at first opposing the exclusion of Mongolia and Manchuria from the consortium's sphere of activity, later agreed with Japan in that respect. These are only two specific instances illustrating how Japan has sought to make it appear that she did not fully withdraw her reservations.

Statement by Mr. Lamont

With these and other examples in mind, The Christian Science Monitor representative asked Mr. Lamont to state his view of the situation. Mr. Lamont kindly gave the representative copies of letters which he had written to The New York Times and The Kokusai Local, and said:

"The reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia were set up in a letter written by the Japanese banking groups under the direction of the Japanese Government. Following our negotiations in Japan, the Japanese group, with the approval of its government, withdrew this letter and entered the consortium on the same terms as the other groups. These letters are, of course, a matter of record.

"At the same time I am informed that the Japanese Government, in a note to the western governments, withdrew on its own behalf the reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia, having, of course, received from the western governments the assurance that in the minds neither of the banking groups nor of the western governments was there any plan calculated to injure the economic safety, etc., of Japan. Japan was wise in making her withdrawal of the original reservations complete."

Mr. Lamont's letter to The New York Times reads as follows: "I have read with great interest the message to the American people, sent by Premier Hara of Japan, through your special correspondent at Tokyo, Mr. John Ford. I am sure that all good Americans will welcome Premier Hara's greetings and will return his good wishes.

Premier Possibly Misquoted

"The Premier was good enough to comment in regard to my recent visit to Japan and my negotiations there with the members of the Japanese banking group and of the government. Premier Hara, however, must have been misquoted when he is apparently made to say, in regard to the consortium, that Japan adhered to her reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia. My visit to Japan, on behalf of the American, British and French banking groups was made in order to find out whether or not the Japanese banking group, with the approval of its government, intended to come into the consortium with China on the same terms as the western banking groups. As a result of all our discussions, banking, governmental and otherwise, the Japanese banking group, with the explicit approval of its government, withdrew the original letter which had set up reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia and announced its entry into the consortium on the same basis as the other groups. Japan showed, in my judgment, great wisdom and courage in withdrawing her reservations because, as Premier Hara points out, in Japan there has always been a great sentiment as to the blood and treasure which her people spent in Manchuria. The whole question, however, of Japan's entry into the consortium on the same terms as the other groups is of such importance that I write this in order to correct the inaccuracy as it appeared in your valued columns."

Japanese Comments Introduced

A few Japanese comments, showing that Japan understood that the reservations had been withdrawn, and furnished by Mr. Lamont, follow: "The withdrawal of the exclusion of

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Manchuria and Mongolia from the New Loan Consortium." (Yorodzu, evening edition, May 12): "Japan's request for the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of operations of the Consortium has been withdrawn. This means that the special interests that Japan has in these two provinces will be placed under the control of America, France and the United States. Will the nation overlook this?"

"Financial gossip." (Yorodzu, evening edition, May 13): "At the time that Mr. Lamont came to Japan in connection with the consortium negoti-

ation made by the Japanese Government about the conclusion, Japan has reached on essential points a good understanding with the three countries, America, England, France, with regard to Japan's acquired rights and future position, which has a special bearing on her national defense and the economic relation between China and Japan. However, not a word was said by the Japanese Government in its explanation in connection with the special concessions in Manchuria.

Such an abstract principle may be

account of the withdrawal of her request for the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia."

"Fruits of Victory Lost"

"The New Loan Consortium" (Miyako, May 15): "Japan's special position in Manchuria and Mongolia is one of the fruits of our victory over Russia some years ago, and if we lose this position it means that something for which the country has undergone many difficulties has been lost. For this reason, ever since the beginning of the consortium negoti-

This, however, is not true, as any loan concluded in China that does not have government guarantee is very precarious. In other words, the so-called understanding among the powers concerned in regard to Japan's special interest is meaningless and void. If China should enter a protest against this understanding, which is not a written contract, Japan will experience the same difficulty that she had at the Peace Conference regarding Shantung.

"The agreement in regard to the consortium is one between Mr. Lamont and Mr. Inoue. It is not an agreement between governments as would first appear. The governments have only given their approval to a private agreement. Now we wish to ask some questions of the bankers. Did the Japanese bankers consider that they were relinquishing the fruits of the victory of the Russo-Japanese war? Do they realize that we have lost our special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia? Do they know that they have discarded the wishes of the entire nation? They have entered into the consortium solely in order to gain for themselves the commission on loans which will be floated. What answer will they make when the anger of this nation reaches them in the form of a question as to their doings?"

SUGAR INVESTMENT
IN CUBA PLANNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American sugar refiners are preparing to invest \$33,000,000 in Cuban plantations to grow their own raw product within the next two years, the Department of Justice learned yesterday.

"We view this movement with favor," said Howard E. Figg, in charge of the Department's campaign to reduce living costs. "It will prevent future shortages of sugar in the United States. Sugar grown on United States-owned plantations will not be for sale in the open market. It probably will be a year before the United States begins to feel the effects of the move."

Mr. Figg predicted lower sugar prices soon when candy manufacturers begin putting their surplus stocks of sugar on the market.

"Many manufacturers bought heavily several months ago," said Mr. Figg; "the demand for candy, however, dropped off. Now the manufacturers are applying to us for licenses to sell their surplus sugar. We're glad to issue these licenses."

Sugar increased in price 5 per cent retail in the month ended June 15 according to the Department of Labor.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY
INQUIRY CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Electric Railways Commission, appointed by order of President Wilson to investigate the electric railways of the United States, their finances, management and methods of operation, held its final session here yesterday preparatory to the submission of its report and recommendations to the White House. The report will embody the recommendations of the investigators as to the best means of meeting and solving the problems of the electric railways and the communities served by them.

More than a year has elapsed since the commission started the investigation. Lengthy hearings were held and testimony on every phase of the question was collected as the basis for a practical solution that would be capable of national application.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition and Prosperity
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MIAMI, Florida.—Figures prove that the growth of this city under prohibition is becoming more rapid each year. The increase in population since 1910 is 441 per cent. The following figures will show the enormous increases made in the last decade:

	1910	1920
Population	8,471	29,543
Property values	\$1,144,520.00	\$23,093,234.00
Bonded indebted	\$100,000.00	\$2,500,000.00
No. of banks	2	6
Bank deposits	\$1,509,161.48	\$18,540,541.24
Manufacturing plants	14	43
Hotels	19	48
Apartment houses	—	79

Hotel Man Sees Benefits

NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibition is proving a blessing in disguise to the better class of American hotels, according to the opinion of S. W. Straus, executive head of a syndicate that owns and operates the Ambassador Hotels located in various cities in the United States.

"Without in any way attempting to go into the political or moral questions involved in the constitutional adoption of prohibition," said Mr. Straus, "the chance has placed the hotel business on a higher plane than it occupied before. In the old days, the hotel business, generally speaking, was under a certain moral cloud. It was recognized that the average hotel depended on its bar, and upon its profits from drinks served to its guests in their rooms and in the cafes and restaurants for a considerable part of its earnings. This brought a certain odium upon the entire business, which has now been entirely removed.

"The high class American hotel today is, in all essentials, a commercialized home. To succeed in modern times upon its guests the refining comforts and restful influence of a real household. It must supply the home environment. Above everything else there must be a clean and wholesome moral tone, which could not have been entirely possible before the establishment of prohibition in the United States.

"We believe that the next few years will witness quite an era of new hotel construction because of the fact that now, as at no former time, can a man live in a hotel with comfort as well as in wholesome standards of living."

MONEY FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Governor Stephens has given his approval to the board of control for a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000 to be distributed among the seven state normal schools.

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AUGUST FUR SALE

Begins Monday, July 26th, 1920

Bona Fide Reductions of 20%, 25% and
33 1-3% from our regular marked prices

Labor conditions among Fur Workers have already advanced prices over what we paid. We purchased Furs for this Sale long before conditions became so acute. Our orders were placed with the foremost furriers and peltry-experts, at figures that will enable us to sell all our Furs at reductions of 20%, 25% and 33 1-3% from our regular marked prices.

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So you can see the decided advantage in buying during this great Annual August Fur Sale, inaugurated by The Rosenbaum Co. Thirteen Years Ago!

Buy Your Furs During August!

Our August Fur Sale presents the FIRST CHOICE of the season's pelts. The Styles are guaranteed correct for the season 1920 and 1921; the Furs of but one quality—the best! The reputable name of The Rosenbaum Co. is your guarantee.

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Showing the many advantageous
opportunities in this annual
August Fur Sale

Plaid Skirts—New Fall Models

THEY are here, ready for women who, needing new Skirts for Summer sports, street and travel wear, will welcome the opportunity to be first with the modes of the coming season.

Misses' Plaid Skirts, introducing the new Zanzibar brown in combination with other lovely colorings—\$19.50 to \$25.00. Women's Skirts, in new Tweed Plaids, Novelty Plaids and Stripes—\$20.00 to \$42.50.

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Pittsburgh



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FURS

—more extensive than any past occasion. Advance selections may be made now. The difference between August Sale prices and prices after September 1st is a real factor worth immediate attention.

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HOW PORTUGAL IS DIRECTING AFFAIRS

Ignorance and Indifference as to Great Importance of Present Happenings Is Deplored—Disturbances Still Continue

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—It is not quite clear as to the extent to which foreign ignorance upon the state of things in Portugal is due to indifference or to the Portuguese effort to impede the circulation of news. Perhaps a true explanation would involve a little of both, with rather more of the former than of the latter, but it is difficult to believe, seeing the great importance of the subject, that the world would be content for Portugal to continue as at present if it only understood. There has again been some talk of foreign intervention in Portuguese affairs—of a friendly and voluntary kind, of course, with no show of authority about it—for the purpose of putting her economics and finances on something like a workable basis, but it is difficult to see how such a thing could be brought about.

Portugal is not only in a bad way, but doubtless, with a considerable consciousness of her political stupidities, she has become very suspicious. There is apparently an example of this in the fact that the government recently issued an order that for the future the visa should be demanded on the passports of subjects of Great Britain as well as others. The British had previously been unofficially excused, Portugal being Britain's oldest ally, and much having been made of the association between the two countries.

The matter has naturally caused much gossip; it is unfortunate in a sense that Britain should have been the only exception in this affair, and that such particular attention should thus have been directed to it, for if she had been hunched, say with France and Italy, it would have seemed a different thing. Some say there is a feeling of resentment that England has not shown herself so assiduous in Portuguese interests since the war as some of the Portuguese think she ought to have done; others that this is only a little way of scraping in a little badly wanted money; others again that there are suspicions about undesirable foreign subjects having entered the country through Britain, and Portugal is rightly extremely suspicious about Bolsheviks, real and possible, now.

Little Known Outside

However the fact remains that there have been serious disturbances in Lisbon, Oporto and other places, of which the outside world knows apparently nothing, and such a condition of things, with more strikes and threats of strikes (the postal servants are again threatening to strike), the passing of a strong Premier and the commencement of what looks like a series of political crises, cannot be viewed with indifference. Politics are likely to break out badly now. There have been many signs of their doing so for some time past. It had been understood that, as part of the bargain made last year for the suppression of useless parties and sections that only led to machinations and troubles, the Evolutionists should subside, but the party is being organized again. The Democrats are displaying much activity, the presidency of the party was recently offered to General Norton Matos.

As to the disturbances, bomb throwing and other evidences of terrorism continue to be practiced. At Oporto when a demonstration was being made in favor of the government a bomb with lighted fuse was thrown into the middle of the crowd. In general the Portuguese people in these days are disposed to mild panic at the slightest provocation, and it must be admitted that after all their experiences there give some excuse for them; but on this occasion the people gave a really remarkable display of coolness and presence of mind, for instead of rushing away in flight they kept their places while a few of them devoted themselves to putting out the lighted fuse. So any serious results were avoided, but many arrests were made.

Arrests Made

Not long ago there were some most serious demonstrations of terrorism in the Rua Augusta, one of the series of long, straight, parallel streets leading from the Rocio to the Praza do Comercio, where the jetty is. Bombs were thrown and much damage caused. The police exercised themselves keenly toward the discovery and capture of the offenders and various arrests were made. The view still prevails that Bolshevism is at the bottom of most of these troubles, and great efforts are being made to deal with it more effectively.

It was recently reported from Faro that two persons of suspicious appearance and movement, believed to be Bolsheviks, were arrested, and in the house in which they had been lodging several dynamite cartridges and a flag of "Red" Russia were found. The Minister of the Colonies has ordered the transference to Guinea of the Bolshevik prisoners that are at present kept at Cape Verde. On the other hand various minor public officials who were arrested in consequence of their participation in recent disturbances and conspiracies were ordered to be sent to Guinea, but the order lies in abeyance.

Some months ago there was a disposition to be lenient toward political prisoners, but that attitude passed away, the government feeling that clemency would be entirely misplaced in the circumstances.

It was announced therefore that there was to be no general pardon as

had been anticipated, but more recently amnesty has been officially talked about. The disposition indeed is to put the screws on, and the announcement that the government was going to bring in a bill providing for the severest measures in the suppression of terrorism was received with general favor by the public.

Mr. Duarte at Liberty

As to those political prisoners, it is to be noted that the famous Theophile Duarte is now at liberty. This gentleman of monarchist proclivities, who did not hesitate on various occasions in recent times to show in what direction his sympathies lay, and who behaved in a very indiscreet manner, has achieved more eminence by recent occurrences than ever he did as Governor of Cape Verde.

The circumstances in which after he had defied an order by the War Minister to remain within a certain district—being then an army officer—he had appeared on horseback in the streets of Lisbon, and had then been camped on his arrest being ordered, and how he was hunted for all over Portugal, and the resources of the republic were brought into play until finally he was captured in an out-house attached to a residence in Lisbon, the people then shouting "Long live the Republic!" and singing the Republican hymn—have already been reported here and apparently here alone.

Portugal for some time afterward hardly knew whether to be proud or ashamed of them. Theophile Duarte was blamed severely for having caused the affair through having fled when there was nothing in the world to flee for, since, as he said himself, and others said, too, he had really committed no offense, admitting that it was not an offense to think as a royalist. This feeling that the former governor of Cape Verde had brought the authorities to make fools of themselves increased. However, Mr. Duarte having been thus arrested, with the assistance of bodies of troops, machine guns and the utmost wile of military strategists who drew a cordon round the district in which they thought he was hiding, and having been lodged securely in a fortress, something had to be done with him.

Episode Ended

He was duly brought to trial and charged with attempting to overthrow the legally constituted government and with desertion. But no case could be made out against him, and at the end he was found not guilty and discharged. On his leaving the court there were considerable manifestations of feeling, both in his favor and against. A few shots were fired to give strength to the demonstration, some people were wounded, a number of arrests were made, and so the famous Theophile Duarte episode, by no means the least diverting in the history of the Republic, came to an end for the time being, and the hero passed more or less into private life and the society of his friends of monarchist sympathies.

The other day there was to have been a bullfight in Lisbon at which a certain treader of the name of José Casimiro was to have performed, but the public got up an agitation against him on the ground that he had taken an active part in the last monarchist movement and the civil governor gave orders that he should not appear in the ring. A curious mixture is this of bullfighting and monarchist conspiracy!

Municipal Council Confers

The street lighting, food and other difficulties continue to cause the gravest difficulties to the authorities of Lisbon, and a remarkable step was recently taken in the conjunction of the Municipal Council of Lisbon with the Cabinet for a conference upon these matters. This is the first time in the history of Portugal that the municipal councilors have engaged in a joint conference with the Cabinet. It might be added that the people of Lisbon have sent a message to the Senate offering their unconditional assistance in the maintenance of order.

With the state of things what it is, there is something peculiarly interesting in the efforts of Portugal to direct affairs as if her situation were normal. Affonso Costa, Antonio Fonseca, former Minister of Finance; Victorino Guimaraes, Innocencio Camacho, director of the Banco de Portugal, and another bankers' representative to be chosen among the bankers of Lisbon and Oporto, have been nominated delegates to the financial conference of Brussels. And it has been announced that the first international conference of commerce will be held in Lisbon next year.

League Representatives to Be Named

It has also been announced that the Foreign Minister will shortly issue the names of the Portuguese representatives at the first meeting of the League of Nations. A matter of more practical interest, as some would regard it, is a bill that was recently presented in Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture for the expropriation in uncultivated districts of lands to be devoted to the establishment of what will be called agricultural homes for soldiers of the great war.

Preference for residence theret will be given to those who were wounded or decorated with the Cross of War. According to the scheme on hand the government is to open a credit for the development of these properties which will be exempt from all forms of taxation for 25 years. Another bill for which the Minister of Agriculture is likewise responsible provides for the purchase of property to the north and south of the Tagus, which properties are to be split up into small lots and spread among the agricultural populations who have no land, while the government will further assist them with credits and modern agricultural machinery.

AUSTRALIA'S STAND ON DRINK CONTROL

Nationalization of Drink Trade With a View to Its Ultimate Abolition Is One of the Main Planks in Platform of Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The nationalization of the liquor trade, with a view to its ultimate abolition, has been one of the main planks of the Labor platform in Australia. The idea has been approved by the people, and ministers elected by them to carry it into effect.

Certain facts, however, have forced themselves upon the recognition of even the most ardent supporters of abolition: Firstly, that the liquor trade could not be stopped immediately; secondly, that it was better for the people to consume good liquor under government control than the rank poison issued to them by the "sly-grog shops"; and thirdly, and conclusively, that the best method of regulating the traffic in alcohol was for the government to enter the business.

Queensland Takes First Step

The first step towards nationalizing the trade was taken in Queensland. Babinda had been a prohibited area under legislation dealing with the sugar industry; therefore the only private enterprise connected with the liquor trade in that district was illicit. Meanwhile, the traveling public—from the nature of its chief industry, Queensland contains a large nomadic population—were in sore need of proper and decently managed accommodation. The government, therefore, seeing their advantage in such a state of affairs, stepped in and erected three licensed houses to be owned permanently by the State and controlled as state institutions. One of them was established at Babinda, and has since proved a boom to a considerable number of people engaged in local industries, who had been compelled to carry on for years past without any suitable accommodation.

While only a step in the direction of abolition, state control in the liquor trade has been justified as a decided moral as well as a physical benefit. The Labor Party has always been pledged to temperance, but it is to go farther yet. In the Commonwealth of Australia, it has pledged itself to prohibition in so far as prohibition is practicable. Each successful achievement in the direction of temperance is paving the way towards total prohibition. Every regulation effectively rendering alcohol less accessible than heretofore promotes temperance. It will be evident, therefore, that increased restriction on the sale of liquor will lessen the crop of habitual drinkers, further, that when the crop is sufficiently lessened, the community will be ripe to adopt a law embodying prohibition.

War Aid State Control

Conditions brought about by the war provided, of recent years, a wide scope for state control, in the liquor trade as elsewhere. But with the armistice came a certain atmosphere of agitation as to the government's attitude in this respect after the Peace Treaty had been ratified. There has been a good deal of speculation about it, some people hazarding the opinion that 11 o'clock closing would be reverted to; others that the present arrangement would not be disturbed. Cabinet Ministers have generally expressed the view, unofficially it is true, that Parliament would make 6 o'clock the permanent hour for the closing of all liquor bars.

The question of compensation to those engaged in the liquor trade has been long debated in Australia. The 1906 Victorian Act provided for a 10 years' notice to be given in lieu of compensation. According to the Premier of Victoria, however, the whole question needs revision, and compensation is to be paid if it must be defined in accordance with definite proposals which Parliament should have an opportunity of investigating. There will be, in all probability, a general election in Victoria towards the end of this year, and there should be another session of Parliament before then, which would provide the opportunity.

People Divided in Opinion

Another aspect of the situation, which deals with the operation of the local option provisions of the License Act has aroused much recent discussion in Melbourne. People are as much divided over this scheme as they are over compensation. On the one hand there have been amendments to postpone the operation of local option till the first general election after December 31, 1924. Had there been no prior amendment of the Licensing Act the local option provisions would have come into operation in 1917. But in view of the restrictive legislation passed by Parlia-

ment, local option was postponed until after the 1920 general election. The amendment proposed, however, in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in December of last year, would mean a postponement of at least five years. It was argued that the reduction of licenses could be more effectively carried out by the Licenses Reduction Board which had so far done such splendid work. Local option would mean, too, that in districts where there were very few hotels, those few being necessary for public convenience, the people might vote "no license," whereas in districts where there was a superabundance of hotels, they might vote for continuance.

The House was asked to reject the amendment. It was explained that when this taking of the poll in 1917 was postponed, the reasons were principally that the minds of the people were distracted by the war, and that 60,000 to 70,000 of the electors of Victoria were away on active service. Today, however, arguments such as these would not hold, so the Ministry agreed that there should be no further postponement.

Various Arguments Used

Many members on the other hand, were strangely averse to the exercise of local option in this matter, at all. Various arguments were employed; that it was often immoral as it had proved to be a temptation to hotel keepers and to temperance advocates to form unholy alliances for its defeat; that local authorities had statistics to prove that where it had been in operation hitherto, it had been a failure; that the abolition or diminution of hotels would promote secret drinking; that in view of the conspicuous success of the licensing reduction board, reversion to the local option systems would not be justified.

In Australia there is little doubt that the liquor question is one upon which the Commonwealth as a whole is interested. The select committee of the Federal Senate dealt with the subject thoroughly in so far as the Australian troops were concerned. Perhaps the most significant paragraph in their report was the final one which read as follows: "Having considered the whole of the evidence, and the reasons given herein (the report) we are of the opinion that for the remaining period of the war, and during demobilization and repatriation, the government, acting under the powers conferred upon them by the War Prevention Act, should prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of wines, beer and spirituous liquors throughout the Commonwealth." Most of the troops have returned to Australia, and their influence in shaping local legislation on the drink question will be felt inevitably and it is anticipated for the good of the community.

HAS LABOR TRAINED MEN WHO CAN GOVERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an address to the Northend Brotherhood at Croydon recently, J. M. Hodge asked if the Labor Party could run the country, and was answered from the audience with contending cries of "Yes" and "No." To learn to govern, the speaker said, required time and training. Apart from the Coalition, no party had men with sufficient training to warrant outsiders in believing that they could do much better. In other parties there were heaps of men able to run such departments as the Post Office, the Ministry of Labor, or the Board of Trade. It was not the ordinary offices that mattered when talking of a new party coming into power. Where they were doing was when it came to the Foreign Office, and the control of relations with other nations upon which depended the peace of the world. Mr. Hodge condemned the ignorance of the people, in that they did not know what was happening in the international situation and in the government of this country.

NEW ZEALAND FOUND CORDIAL TO AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Prof. Thomas A. Jagger, noted volcanologist and director of the observation station at the volcano of Kilauea, returned to Honolulu recently after two months spent in observation in New Zealand. "I found every one in New Zealand most cordial toward the Americans," Professor Jagger says, "and the government is very cordial toward my advocacy of the establishment of a volcano observatory in that country."

"I was greatly surprised to see the enormous quantity of American merchandise used in New Zealand. American automobiles of all makes are popular, and American tools are to be seen in every hardware store window. New Zealand has had great difficulty importing manufactured articles from Great Britain, owing to the shortage of bottoms, and this has resulted in heavy purchases from the United States."

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN

Establishment of French Embassy Postponed, It Is Said, Owing to Demand of French Clergy for Religious Teaching in Schools

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Much ink is being spilled in France concerning the proposed reestablishment of the French Embassy at the Vatican. Everything seemed to be ready. The resumption of relations which have been interrupted for 15 years appeared to be almost a foregone conclusion. Suddenly it was announced that the report which was to have been submitted to Parliament recommending the reconciliation had been postponed and at once it was declared that this adjournment meant that insuperable difficulties had arisen. The difficulties may be overcome after all but certainly the anti-clerical party is making the most of them and the incident will make it harder than ever to arrive at an accord.

The importance which must, from a political viewpoint, be attached to the revival of the Vatican can hardly be exaggerated. That the Roman Catholics and their friends possess more influence in French affairs than they have done for many years cannot be doubted and the recent encyclical of the Pope insisting once more on his temporal rights is a sufficient indication that the Vatican considers that the moment has come to reassert itself. If, however, the negotiations between France and Rome break down, and there is not to be after all an ambassador at the Vatican and a nuncio at Paris, the Vatican so far as its political ambitions are concerned will have received a severe check.

Public Apathetic

The reestablishment of an embassy was practically promised by the Bloc National and everything seemed to be marching well toward the conclusion. The canonization of Joan of Arc certainly made a profound impression in certain circles in France. Efforts were made by the anti-clericals to arouse public feeling against any political recognition of the Vatican, but the public was rather apathetic and it was not easy to revive the old politico-religious controversy. Not until the preliminary conversations with the Vatican were unexpectedly suspended did France really begin to be interested in the question. This dramatic incident, however, has made the public curious to know exactly what is going on.

Naturally there are various versions of the dispute, but the one which is generally accepted by the opponents of the Vatican is that the French clergy themselves are responsible for the hitch. The French episcopate rather than the authorities at Rome are blamed. The explanation given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows: Two tendencies manifested themselves among the high French clergy. One of these tendencies was conciliatory. Cardinal Amette, who is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Paris, is to help to represent this moderate element. The other tendency which was ultramontaine was represented by Cardinal Andrieu.

Pact Made with Conservatives

According to this information, Cardinal Amette was one of the most active agents of the pact which was concluded at the moment of the elections in November last with the conservative candidates and also with a certain number of radicals. These conservatives and radicals formed the Bloc National. Their program insisted, however, upon the necessity of respect-

ing the laique laws, that is to say of the laws by which religion is not officially inculcated in the school. Secularism in the school seems firmly established, and it would have been politically dangerous to have attempted to make any alteration in the present regime. In these conditions Cardinal Amette and such men as Maurice Barres gave their adherence to the basis of secularism. To have done otherwise would have wrecked at once the project of resumed relations with the Vatican.

The ultramontanes, however, did not accept this. Such a compromise was contrary to their ideas. Now it is stated that Cardinal Andrieu demands the repudiation of the secular laws and that the Roman Catholic deputies who went to Rome on the occasion of the Joan of Arc ceremonies also manifested a desire to reintroduce the Roman Catholic religion in schools.

Position a Delicate One

This brought about the deadlock in the negotiations which were on the point of being brought to a successful issue. The government which had always regarded the position as a delicate one felt that until assurances could be given that no changes of this kind were proposed it would be impossible to proceed with the attempt to realize the project of setting up an embassy. The discussion which was to have taken place in Parliament was adjourned.

On the other hand Roman Catholic newspapers like the "Echo de Paris" indignantly deny that any French deputies made representations to the Vatican of the character indicated. These journals declare that the deputies and the French clergy tried to further the rapprochement. At the canonization of Joan of Arc no private audiences were given by the Pope and the deputies had nothing to do with the conventions that were being drawn up between the Holy See and the French Government. As for the French bishops they have striven for religious peace and are certainly favorable to an immediate political accord. Pope Benedict XV on his side is preoccupied with the idea of a new concordat with France and would do nothing which might cause a rupture of negotiations.

The truth is that it is only necessary to read the Roman Catholic organs to see that there is a strong party which was not content with the simple reestablishment of an embassy, but which made it a primary condition that full satisfaction should be given to Roman Catholicism.

Secularization of the Crux

The crux of the question is in respect of the secular laws. Unless this respect is guaranteed the Bloc National dare not proceed to an agreement with the Pope. It would instantly split apart. It is composed not only of Roman Catholics—they indeed are in a minority—but of many non-Roman Catholics who were, how-

ever, prepared for political reasons to unite upon the simple platform of diplomatic relations with Rome. They cannot commit themselves further and the effort to carry the accord to the point at which the clericals would once more obtain control of the schools has ended as it was bound to end in failure.

There exist papists more papal than the Pope and they, as was almost inevitable, caused the negotiations to come to nothing. They desired the embassy without conditions. That was to have been merely the first step. Other steps would have quickly followed. The French Government, while prepared on account of a number of considerations already set forth in The Christian Science Monitor to take the first step, insisted upon assurances that the advantage would not be pressed. When these assurances from whatever cause were not forthcoming the French Government could hardly be expected to run the risk of precipitating a great politico-religious quarrel in the country.



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TZECHS STAND HIGH IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

New State of Tzecho-Slovakia Is the Only European Exporter and Second Largest Beet Sugar Producer in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is well known that Tzecho-Slovakia occupies a very important position in the world's sugar manufacture, but there are still many people who do not know that this new State is the only European sugar exporter and the second largest beet-sugar producer in the world. Some data concerning the development and the productive capacity of the Tzecho-Slovak sugar industry may, therefore, be of interest.

The first sugar factory on the present Tzecho-Slovak territory was established at Zbraslav near Prague in 1272, and was followed by those at Zaky near Cislav in 1810, at Dečín in 1829, and Debrovice in 1830. The development of the industry in the past 30 years is illustrated by the following table, showing the sugar production for the annual period 1888-89, as compared with that of 1912-13:

Province	Factories	1888-1889	1912-1913
Bohemia	136	108	193
Moravia	49	51	51
Silesia	9	5	9
Slovakia	9	5	9
Total	144	173	272
Sugar production in tons			
Bohemia	1888-1889	1912-1913	
Moravia	200,400	781,736	
Silesia	137,100	414,788	
Slovakia	2,200	18,842	
Total	418,700	1,474,191	

High Output

At first the sugar factories were in the nature of smaller agricultural concerns, which, however, were slowly converted into large and up-to-date establishments with modern machinery, working nowadays on a large scale. The monthly productive capacity of one Bohemian sugar factory amounting to 45,000 tons of sugar beet, and that of a Slovakian even to 150,000 tons (the French sugar factories produce for instance 31,338 tons monthly) show clearly the high level of the Tzecho-Slovak sugar industry, which is also confirmed by the fact that the sugar output for the annual period of 1912-13 amounting to 1,474,191 metric tons represented 17.92 per cent of the beet sugar production of the whole world or 8.12 per cent if cane sugar is included.

How important a part is played by Tzecho-Slovakia in the world's sugar production can be seen from the following table where its average annual production for 1909-13 is compared with that of other countries during the same period:

1909-1913	Germany	Russia	European
Total annual production	22,898,504	15,433,421	11,576,639
Per hectare of arable land	0.653	0.12	0.1395
Quintals per 10 inhabitants	3.520	1.180	0.890

If compared with the world's total sugar production for the same period the Tzecho-Slovak output with its 11,576,639 quintals formed 15 per cent of the total beet-sugar production, which amounted to 78,201,744 quintals. If cane sugar also is included (53,252,322 quintals), the Tzecho-Slovak output amounted to 7½ per cent. The above table shows that the sugar industry in the territories now comprising the Tzecho-Slovak Republic was third, as regards the quantity produced, being however first in the world for abundance of sugar beet crop and the quantity of sugar produced per head. If the reader remembers that the area of Tzecho-Slovakia is only 140,000 square kilometers (roughly equal to that of England and Wales) with 14,000,000 inhabitants, he will get an idea of how rich the new State is and how important it is in supplying the world with its sugar surplus.

Industry Ruined in Russia

Tzecho-Slovakia is making good progress toward becoming the largest beet-sugar producer in the world, as may be seen from the following facts: The two countries, which before the war produced more sugar than Tzecho-Slovakia, viz.: Germany and Russia, are at present unable to satisfy their own consumption, and especially in Russia the sugar industry was totally ruined during the revolution. Mr. Fischman, the Russian sugar manufacturer and Italian Consul in Kiev, who was driven out by the Soviets at the beginning of this year, published in March, 1920, in the "Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant" some interesting figures relating to the Russian sugar industry according to which the sugar production in Russia decreased to 13 per cent of its pre-war level, i.e., the output in 1918-19 amounted to 230,000 tons of sugar (Tzecho-Slovakia 635,000 tons) as compared with 1,350,000 tons in 1914-15 (Tzecho-Slovakia 1,123,298 tons). It must also be mentioned that out of 300 Russian factories about 200 have been assigned to the Ukraine and 50 to Poland, so that in the case of an independent Ukrainian State Russia will have only about 50 sugar factories.

Similar conditions prevail in Germany, which is compelled by the Peace Treaty to withdraw from territory where large quantities of sugar beet

were cultivated, losing in this way in East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen, Silesia and the Rhineland 112,008 hectares of its sugar-beet acreage with 3,548,404 tons of sugar beet, which is 25.27 per cent of the total acreage under sugar beet in 1913. Besides this, the decrease in sugar-beet cultivation in Germany was very considerable during the war, and it is doubtful whether there will be any surplus this year. In accordance with the figures published a short time ago by the "Deutscher Zuckerindustrieller Verein," there are this year only 285,207 hectares covered with sugar beet (an increase of 3.7 per cent as compared with 1919) as against 569,000 hectares in 1914-15, and the sugar output in 1919-20 was 741,847 metric tons of sugar (1,193,738 tons in 1918-19, 2,706,327 tons in 1912-13, a decrease of nearly 75 per cent) as compared with 590,000 tons produced by Tzecho-Slovakia, which, apart from this, lost 200,000 to 250,000 tons through insufficient coal supply and labor shortage. Otherwise Tzecho-Slovakia was the first in the world as to quantity produced.

Acreage Increased

This year the acreage under sugar beet increased in Tzecho-Slovakia by 10 per cent (in German 3.7 per cent) as compared with the previous year, and the production is estimated at a minimum of 700,000 tons of refined sugar and of this amount, 300,000 to 350,000 tons can be exported. As in Germany the production is estimated at 700,000 to 750,000 tons only, the home consumption being much higher (in 1913 about 1,500,000 tons), Tzecho-Slovakia will not doubt be the only European country with a considerable sugar surplus. The normal consumption in Tzecho-Slovakia is estimated at 300,000 to 350,000 tons, so that if the pre-war production is reestablished, 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of refined sugar will be available for export.

Decrease in Production

It is true, however, that in Tzecho-Slovakia, as elsewhere, there has been a decrease in the production since 1914. The absence of the farmers from their fields for over four years has made itself felt, and the women, children and old men were only imperfect substitutes for the mobilized men. The requisitions of cattle as well as the lack of artificial fertilizers and the labor shortage have also had an adverse influence on the production of sugar beet, and so the sugar output decreased in 1918-19 to 6,351,060 metric quintals (635,106 metric tons) which is only about 45 per cent of the pre-war production. This year, however, there is an increase of 10 per cent as already mentioned above, which may be taken as a sign of recovery.

The total average production of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire amounted in 1909-13 to 1,500,000 tons of refined sugar annually, of which quantity 77.3 per cent was produced by the provinces now forming the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. The comparison between these territories and Tzecho-Slovakia, France, U.S.A., Belgium and Austria-Hungary is very interesting, showing clearly the fertility and industrial development of Tzecho-Slovakia.

Comparison With Empire

The figures relating to the average yearly production of 1909-13 are given in metric quintals (1 metric quintal=220.46 lbs.).

1909-1913	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Slovakia	Total	Austria-Hungary
No. of factories	108	51	9	9	177	201
Annual sugar output	6,978,425	3,905,672	164,567	1,727,875	12,476,639	15,006,056
Quantity per hectare of sugar beet acreage	44.28	43.50	66.75	29.57	40.88	39.79
Quintals per hectare of arable land	1.75	2.35	0.51	0.65	1.40	0.36
Quintals per 10 inhabitants	8.98	13.76	2.18	6.28	8.89	2.99

The comparison in 1912-1913:

	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Slovakia	Total	Austria-Hungary
Production	7,817,363	4,147,655	185,417	2,689,685	14,841,160	19,016,256
Export	5,115,769	1,429,815	92,202	1,880,265	8,518,051	10,912,313

The largest Tzecho-Slovak sugar factory is that of Krasne Brezno (Schönbrunn), which is established chiefly for export (especially to England), and in 1912-13 produced 102,192 tons of refined sugar. Then follow those at Nostice (1912-13 production amounted to 94,278 tons) and at Trnava in Slovakia.

The Sugar Organization

The organization of the sugar industry is excellent. The different district associations are united in the "Central Syndicate of the Tzecho-Slovak Sugar Industry" in Prague, which issues two weeklies and is a first-class institution, with authority in judicial, technical and commercial matters. The sugar refiners have formed a special group, as well as the beet growers. It has a department for the selection of beet seed at Dobruška, producing seed of first-rate quality. All these syndicates and unions, which work hand in hand, form a powerful structure in the economic life of the country. There is also the Sugar Insurance Company which covers all the Tzecho-Slovak sugar factories.

Up to the present, the production

and distribution of sugar is concentrated in the hands of the Prague Sugar Commission, which is controlled directly by the government. The supplies are rationed at the rate of one kilogram per head, per month, and industries utilizing sugar as a raw material are allowed 40 per cent of their pre-war consumption.

According to statistics published in the Tzecho paper "Pravda," Tzecho-Slovakia, in spite of the bad crop, exported 282,899 tons of refined sugar in 1919. The figures provide the best proof that Tzecho-Slovakia is doing its utmost to supply Austria with its sugar, and that all the complaints against Tzecho-Slovakia are unfounded. It must also be added that in the six months from October, 1919, to March, 1920, the Tzecho-Slovaks delivered 34,854 tons of sugar to Austria at an average price of 13.50 Czech crowns per kilo, although the world price was 25 to 30 crowns.

Future Development

In spite of all the drawbacks under which the Tzecho-Slovak sugar industry is suffering, there is every reason to believe in its future development, and the constant increase of the production. What the sugar-beet culture in Tzecho-Slovakia needs is artificial manure. This year the Prague Sugar Commission succeeded in purchasing 14,000 tons of Chile nitro and 11,800 tons of superphosphate which are most needed by the exhausted fields.

On the other hand the Tzecho-Slovak sugar industry suffers greatly through shortage of coal, large quantities of which Tzecho-Slovakia is obliged to deliver to the neighboring countries. Last year 200,000 to 250,000 tons of sugar were lost because there was not enough coal to supply the factories in time. Perhaps this year if the Tzecho question is settled, the Tzecho-Slovaks will be in a position to utilize fully the promising crops of sugar beet. They would then be able to export about 300,000 to 350,000 tons of sugar, through lack of which the whole of Europe is suffering.

J. H. THOMAS AGAINST OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking before a meeting of railwaymen in Battersea Town Hall recently, J. H. Thomas, M. P., said he was going to expose the position in the Labor world today as he himself saw it. Whatever the differences in the Labor movement, he considered, the time had arrived when the rank and file should realize the difficulties with which their leaders were faced. Quite recently, Mr. Thomas stated, Labor had been confronted with a situation which was a direct challenge to it, not only here but in other countries. His organization had given definite instructions to its members that they were not to carry men or munitions, which were likely to be used against Poland. Mr. Thomas said that he was opposed to "direct action" and had always given it his strenuous opposition, because he believed it would be disastrous. He had taken that stand because he believed in the power of the ballot-box to be the real means by which the workers of the country would obtain their ends. If they were wrong for railwaymen to carry munitions he believed it was wrong for others to make them. Referring to the interviews with the Prime Minister on the question of the Irish dispute, Mr. Thomas said on that occasion, speaking on behalf of the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen he had asked the Prime Minister if the time had not now arrived when, instead of Prussianism and militarism in Ireland,

something could not be done to bring peace to that country. The Prime Minister at once said that the action of the railwaymen in Ireland was a direct challenge to the government, and all its power would be used to defeat it. Mr. Thomas said that nobody could accuse him or his colleagues of want of sympathy with Ireland, but he for one would never condone the murder of innocent soldiers and policemen who were doing their duty. This was a state of affairs that no government, not even a Labor Government, could tolerate. Those who knew the real facts were convinced that Ireland was on the eve of a great disaster if a better understanding was not brought about.

CLAY DEPOSITS FOR POTTERY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Clay deposits at Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan, have been molded into pottery which, in the opinion of experts, is equal in hardness and firmness to the best Crown-Derby ware. Similar deposits have been located at Eastend.

PERSIA APPEALS TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Meeting of Council Convened for First Time at Urgent Request of Persia to Act as Peace-Maker With Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For the first time a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was recently convened upon an urgent request by one of its members, Persia, in order to take up its rôle of peace-maker. As a result of military action by the Bolsheviks against the port of Enzeli, Persia called to its aid paragraph 1 of Article XI of the Covenant, which states: "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall on the request of any member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council."

Enzeli Attacked

On May 19, Prince Firouse, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Persia, forwarded from Paris to the Secretary-General the copy of a dispatch from his government. This stated that: "On the morning of May 18, at eight o'clock, 13 Bolshevik vessels opened fire on Enzeli at a range of about two kilometers. Several shells struck the Customs House premises. Sloops were sent out under a flag of truce, to ask for an explanation. The admiral in command of this fleet stated that he had been intrusted by the Moscow Government with the policing of the Caspian Sea, and that, as he considered that the ships and naval forces of General Denikin, which had taken refuge at Enzeli, were a source of danger to the Caspian Sea, he had undertaken this bombardment on his own initiative."

"The admiral finally demanded the surrender of Denikin's vessels, and a temporary occupation of the port of Enzeli, pending the result of the parleys between the Soviet Government and the English Government. The following answer was given to the admiral: (1) 'The Persian Government protests against the bombardment of a neutral port, undertaken without any provocation or act of aggression on the part of Persia, and without warning; (2) Denikin's naval forces, which took refuge at Enzeli, a neutral port, were disarmed and interned in accordance with international law; nevertheless the Persian Government are prepared to negotiate with the Bolshevik forces on this subject; (3) The Persian Government cannot permit any form of occupation of Enzeli.'"

Events Disturbing Peace

The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs called attention to "these events which threatened to disturb the peace of the Middle East," and requested, the Secretary-General to bring these facts to the knowledge of the other members of the League. The Persian Minister's protest was drafted according to the manner and practically the terms of paragraph 2 of Article XI of the League of Nations Covenant, which reads: "It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatsoever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

A copy of Prince Firouse's note was immediately circulated by the Secretary-General to the members of the League of Nations and to the members of the Council. Prince Firouse was informed of this step by a letter dated May 26. On the 29th, Prince Firouse communicated to the Secretary-General that, according to the latest information which reached him from Teheran on the previous day, the troops of the Soviet Government had not yet evacuated Persian territory, in spite of the assurance given by the officer commanding the Red

fleet. In addition to this, news received from the northeastern frontier showed the existence of preparations which gave reason for anxiety that there might be Bolshevik forces moving in that direction.

Hopes of An Immediate Meeting

The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs added that when in his first note he invoked Article XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations "he fully hoped that a special meeting of the Council of the League would be urgently summoned to consider the matter very seriously and to take the necessary steps to deal with it." He requested the Secretary-General to call a meeting of the Council.

The League of Nations Union in their memorandum to their branches and other bodies, drawing attention to the fact that a special meeting of the Council of the League of Nations had been summoned at the instance of the Persian Government to consider the question of the Russian attack on Persia, pointed out that the attack on Persia was not the only recent event which came within the meaning of the Covenant. The disputes between Poland and Russia and between Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia were two such events.

The Executive Committee of the League were strongly of the opinion that, if the meeting of the Council were held to consider the Persian question, the British Government should ask it also to consider these other questions, not because the committee desired to express any opinion whatever as to the merits of the disputes involved, but because unless the League was prepared to deal with all international disputes leading or likely to lead to war, it would have failed in its primary purpose.

CALCUTTA HOPES FOR BOOM IN COAL

Difficulties of Wagons and Labor Which Have to Be Contended With Not Fully Realized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—In Calcutta there is still a general expectation of a boom in coal, but many people fail to realize the difficulties which have to be contended with. The demand from local industries coupled with the order that ships "east of Suez" were to coal from India made it appear as if a boom in Bengal coal was inevitable, but there are other factors in the situation which have to be taken into account. It is true that coal at the pit head is very cheap and that there is an abundance for all needs, but the real difficulty lies in the shortage of railway wagons to convey the coal to Calcutta. Just at present there is a quantity of coal collected in Calcutta because when the shipping position improved the coal industry was given a preferential supply of wagons for coal shipments and coal for export was freely sold.

Now another difficulty has arisen, and that is the shortage of labor for the port of Calcutta. The coal lies in readiness but men are unobtainable in sufficient numbers to load the ships. This is due partly to the fact that work at the docks is not pleasant, but more especially to the rise in wages which has had the result of making the men work fewer days because they can now make enough to live on by less work than formerly.

Stimulus of Higher Pay

Indian labor responds very erratically to the stimulus of higher pay. The result of this was, however, that the wagons which were urgently

Pre-Inventory Sales

August 1 is the time for beginning our semi-annual stock taking. It is, of course, our desire to reduce our merchandise to the lowest possible quantities before that time.

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It should pay to visit our store and look for the "Clearance Sale" placards. They point the way to merchandise of excellent qualities at prices which we know are extremely low.

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needed to carry more coal remained unloaded, and the colliery companies agreed to load ships with the coal which happened to be nearest, in order to release wagons for use more speedily.

In spite of all these efforts the fact remains that ships cannot be loaded up sufficiently quickly. As many as 48 steamers were scheduled to load before the end of May, and to carry this through more than two steamers would have had to be loaded per day, whereas the rate has worked out at less than one. In order to add to the confusion the preferential supply of wagons for export coal has had the effect of aggravating the shortage of coal from which Indian industries are suffering. Supplies for foreign countries will have to be cut down therefore in the interests of local industries, and the question now remains as to how the commitments of coal shippers can be met without injury to home trade.

Reply "Somewhat Startling"

Thousands of tons of coal have been sold for export during the next six months, and the restriction asked for by the mining engineer of the railway board was characterized as unreasonable. His reply is, however, somewhat startling. He maintains that unless the shipments are considerably curtailed most Indian industries will have to close down for lack of coal.

The proposals are to prohibit the export of coal for 12 months except under license, that only firms engaged in the export trade between 1912 and 1914 should be licensed, and that their consignments should be pooled in the proportion of their exports during those years. It is further recommended that export should be limited to 100 wagons per day and that Colombo should have the primary claim. It seems improbable that such a scheme can be put into operation. Ceylon alone can take nearly the whole of such a reduced amount, and practically nothing would remain for Rangoon or Singapore and a number of other Indian ports.

THREE-HOUR STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The recent strike of the 200 employees of the Vancouver Gas Company was one of the shortest on record here, the men being out about three hours.

They had issued a 48-hour ultimatum to the company in the midst of negotiations, and the company refused to yield. The men had to go through with their threat but public sympathy was alienated and there was considerable division in their own ranks as to the wisdom of such drastic action. This section made their influence felt after the walkout occurred and they decided to return to work and resume negotiations. They are asking time and a half for Sunday shifts and for a minimum wage of 68½ cents per hour for stoking machine operators and 59½ cents per hour for laborers.

ONTARIO TO REMAKE MANY MILES OF ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—After the harvest, when farmers will not be busy, the Ontario Government expects to have 3000 men working on the 1500 miles of provincial highway designated by the Minister of Highways. The work at present being done is largely preparatory. The department is going into the matter systematically, and some 20 or more engineers have been appointed to the provincial highway system. Each engineer will have a stretch ranging from 70 to 100 miles as his task. Scouts have also been sent out to locate road material and find the best ways of transporting it to the highways.

In the northern part of Ontario there is sufficient "local material" in almost all localities for the work to be done. In the southern portions some will have to be hauled in. These material-finders are locating gravel where the local people did not expect it, and the outlook for this end of the work is most promising. Permanent highway is now being laid for just a few miles at various points where the macadam bed has failed, but the main construction will not commence until fall.

MAN SHORTAGE FOR HARVESTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Province will need 30,000 men to harvest the grain crops this year, but only 20,000 will be available from eastern Canada and the United States. In the opinion of railway and Labor experts studying the situation, Thomas J. J. Assistant Immigration Commissioner, announces that a few men will be secured from the United States and they will be transported cheaply under a home-seeker's tariff.

GIDEONS TO DISTRIBUTE BIBLES

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Plans for financing the distribution of 50,000 Bibles in hotels through the United States during the next year, were discussed at the opening session here of the twenty-first annual convention of the Gideons yesterday. The Bibles will cost approximately \$40,000, it was estimated. The organization has distributed 440,000 Bibles since it was formed in 1899, according to officers, 36,000 of these being placed in the last year.

GLOUCESTER POPULATION FALLS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

—The Census Bureau has announced the 1920 census population figures for Gloucester, Massachusetts, as 22,947, a decrease since 1910 of 1451, or 5.9 per cent.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Charm of Antique Luster Ware

The finest luster ware was made in Italy and Spain in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, writes Walter A. Dyer, in his "Lure of the Antique." But little of it is to be found in America outside of the museums. It was an English product that the first Americans used, and, though inferior to the earlier ware in many ways, it is interesting and practically the only kind collected today. After passing through a crude stage in its development in England, luster ware came into fashion in the United States a hundred years ago, as "best china," following and rivaling Lowestoft in that capacity. So it is not to be disregarded by the student or collector of early American household furnishings and tableware.

In England, all sorts of pieces were made in luster, but the importation here seems to have been chiefly confined to a few sets, and it is with these that the American collector should concern himself chiefly—nots, sugar bowls, creamers, cake plates, cups and saucers, cup plates, salt cellars, pepper boxes, mugs and pitchers of various sizes. Dinner services in luster are seldom to be found here.

There are four principal classes of luster ware: silver or platinum, copper or brown, gold, and pink or purple. Luster ware was made by applying a metallic solution to the surface of a piece of pottery before the final firing. The metals—gold, copper and platinum—were chemically dissolved and applied with a brush or by dipping. On account of the expense of the metals used, the comparatively large surfaces covered, and the need for a low-priced product, the solution was made very thin, and the fact that the ware has stood the test of time so well is a proof of the excellence of the process. The body was generally a coarse earthenware, usually reddish, sometimes grayish in hue. Later a porcelain base was sometimes used.

Luster ware was the work of no one maker, like Wedgwood ware, nor of any one place, like old blue Staffordshire. The time and circumstances of its invention or introduction into England are a matter of doubt. Copper luster was made as early as 1770 at Bristol, near Bristol, and prior to 1800 at Staffordshire, Longton, Sunderland (famous for its pink luster), Leeds, Prestonpans, Dillwyn, Swansea and at other potteries in different parts of England. It was also made in small quantities at Wedgwood's Etruria works. The earlier, cruder pieces are hard to place; more is known as to the makers of the later ware, though very few pieces are marked. It is possible, too, that some of it was imported from Holland, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium, but most of that found in America is undoubtedly of English make.

Copper luster, made with a copper solution, is the commonest, least artistic, and least valuable of the luster wares, though by no means ugly or uninteresting. The appearance of the ware is that of burnished copper. The body is generally a coarse red earthenware, and many of the pieces are bad in shape and crude in workmanship. During its best period, however (about 1800), some very beautiful pieces were made, and these are well worth hunting for.

Copper luster ware was made chiefly for everyday use and much of it is plain luster, or with a band or two of white or color. Other pieces were decorated in relief, with the ornament in white, or colored by hand in bright pigments on the copper luster ground.

About 1830, there came a second period of copper luster manufacture, the products of which were inferior to the earlier, though not to be confused with modern imitations. The glaze on these second-period pieces is inferior, showing specks, pimples, holes, or bubbles, indicating haste and carelessness in manufacture. They were frequently ornamented with gaudy flowers, or banded in horizontal rings in blue, cream or pink. Needless to say, these pieces are of small value to the collector. Both the early and modern imitations (of which there are few in the copper luster) are to be distinguished from genuine old pieces by the depth and richness of color, smoothness of glaze, and especially by weight. The modern ware is much heavier, and pieces that seem heavier than known pieces of genuine luster should be avoided. After once comparing the two kinds, there is little danger of going astray.

Paper Doilies and Table Tops

No greater labor, time and linen savers ever were invented than the paper doilies and paper napkins, but some of us have been slow to adopt them for various reasons, probably the main one being the fact that table tops will become scarred from usage. This will happen, however, whether paper or linen doilies are used, and really is not such a serious matter, for a table is almost never marred so severely that it cannot be refinished at home.

The wood in the table top has been thoroughly treated in the factory and finished with varnish or shellac that is injured, and a light rubbing with powdered pumice stone and oil will remove the top layer and with it the disfiguring marks. It does not take very much or hard rubbing to do this, and the table may be refinished either with wax—any good wax polish will do—or after applying the wax, the table may be given another rubbing to remove any excess of wax left on the surface, and a light coat of thin shellac put on over it. Varnish will not take hold of a surface that has been treated.

It is unnecessary to call in a cabinet

maker to do this work. It is no more difficult than putting on a wax polish. Paper doilies have come into fairly general use on silver cake and sandwich plates, and many housekeepers have a supply of them on hand for this purpose. The same kind of doilies come in sets in the same sizes and numbers as the linen doilies. They are inexpensive and surprisingly pretty. The large one for the center varies in size. Especially for use on dark walnut or mahogany tables are these paper doilies attractive.

It gives a summery look to the bedrooms, too, to use paper doilies on the dressing table and dresser tops. For the average dressing table, five doilies arranged as necessary to accommodate the toilet articles, will obviate the use of linen scarfs, and the attendant laundering.

The same stores which sell the paper doilies are showing some attractive paper napkins. Some of these are of heavy paper resembling linen. Upon touching them, one finds that they are heavy, soft crepe paper, of much better quality than one expects in a paper napkin. One pattern has a border of tiny squares pressed into the paper. These napkins run from fifteen to thirty inches in size, and may be folded and used exactly as are the linen ones. The paper is of such a good grade that one napkin may be refolded after a meal and used several times.

For the seashore, or for summer camps, these paper substitutes for linen will prove especially valuable, in view of the laundry problem. It is probably safe to say that the housekeeper who becomes accustomed to the use of paper in her summer home will continue to use it when winter sends her back to town.

Offered for sale with the paper doilies and napkins, one finds the new paper picnic accessories, such as waxed paper sandwich bags, a good grade of waxed paper plates and spoons, as well as the sheets of waxed paper which are so handy in the kitchen.

The small paper dishes with corrugated sides are useful, too, for serving peas, or salads, or desserts, and especially for buffet lunches.

Decorating With Block Printing

Block printing will decorate beautifully the finest chiffon scarf as well as silk, linen or other coarser materials.

The process of block printing is exactly the reverse of stenciling, although designs for the work, from the character of it, should be more or less like stencil designs. The designs must be divided into units, and each unit cut from thin wood and attached to a block. In that way several colors may be obtained. Basewood is the ideal wood for this work.

But the most satisfactory results are obtained from the simple designs of one unit, printed in one color. The design consists then of a number of small pieces of wood cut out and glued upon a flat, rather thick piece of backing. It is always best to cut away the backing close to the design, or to a symmetrical line about the design, so that when you do the printing you can see just where the impression will come.

See that all the little pieces of wood have the smoothest surfaces, and that the edges be sharp and clean cut. For this purpose you should use a metal saw.

Begin with simple designs, afterward such elaborate ones as windmills, roses, etc., may be taken up. For printing, use artists' oil colors. The thickness of the color and the amount that you should use depend entirely upon the nature of the fabric on which you print. On thin fabrics use enough color to penetrate it, so that the design will appear on both sides. A heavy crash or coarse linen will not absorb enough color to make the design appear on both sides, but such materials require thick paint and very vigorous pressure.

A good way to determine results is to make a few impressions on a scrap of material you are to print; then act accordingly. The only thing about the process that is difficult is in the mix-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A block printed blouse

ing of the paints, and printing evenly. Thin the color with turpentine, as pure as possible. The odor will disappear after a few hours, and the fabric can be washed frequently without impairing the colors.

Before printing always stretch the



A charming path of rough paving

cloth flat upon a padded board and mark the position of the border by pins. Spread the color evenly upon the block with a small bristle brush. In order to make a clean impression take care that no color gets into the channels between the printing surfaces. If any does get in, remove it with a small brush. Neatness and accuracy count here.

Lay the block on the cloth evenly or all sides, and then press it gradually and firmly on the material. When you take it off, remove it evenly, not one side at a time, for that tends to smudge the design. Of course the top layer of the padding will be saturated if the paint goes through the cloth, but it is easily changed.

The Russian blouse shown here is



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Decorated chiffon scarf

made of chiffon silk, elaborately decorated with block printing. It is artistically finished with a silk ribbon girdle and beads of a contrasting color.

Just Shelves

When the old-fashioned hanging mantelpiece of carved black walnut with its burden of silly little souvenirs, vases and bronze ornaments went into disrepute some years ago, the shelf itself for the time being seemed to go with it. People of a decorative turn of mind frowned upon the shelf that hung on the wall, probably because they feared it would revert to type and accumulate all the dust-collecting bric-a-brac of the whatnot. But that page of interior decorative history is far enough in the past to risk the return of the shelf.

It is met now in many guises, and is always an acceptable bit of furniture. Particularly is it good in the small room or apartment where floor space is precious. On the little lacquered wall shelf, decorative in itself, the telephone can be placed and the extra space of a phone table saved. A similar shelf by the bedside makes a good abiding place for the reading lamp, almost better than the table, for it raises the light enough to throw it on the book of the one who reads in bed.

Every housewife who has one knows the value of the shelf in her kitchen, one over the sink for the cleaning articles, another for small cooking utensils which cannot be hung upon nails. The shelf in the cellar-way for paints, polishes, etc., is just as indispensable.

In the living room and bedroom the shelf can be used for the books. And then one must have a shelf for the clock, too.

One can buy separate shelves painted and decorated in the shops but, as a rule, the shelf must be the work of the home carpenter. It can be made of plain wood, painted to match the woodwork or the furniture. Very good-looking shelves can be made from the best parts of discarded old furniture.

Concerning Garden Paths

Whether we are planning the laying out of an entirely new garden, or merely making improvements and alterations in an old one, we shall do well to give plenty of consideration to the subject of garden paths and their composition. Paths may be of many different kinds, and, undoubtedly the way in which they are fashioned makes no small contribution to the success, or the reverse, of the general look of the garden. In fact, an ugly path may go a long way toward spoiling the effect of the borders between which it runs, while a beautiful one does just as much to enhance this.

It is not surprising that the paths of irregular stone paving are so popular, for such a path, running between two edges of low-growing flowering plants backed by taller ones, presents a delightful picture. It has also the practical advantage that one may walk dry-shod along it after rain, and that it requires the minimum of labor to keep it in good order; both points in which it has distinct advantages over its rival in beauty, the closely shaven turf path. Brick paths share many of the good qualities of the stone-paved path, and in districts in which bricks are made, and suitable local stone is lacking, we may well turn our attention to them. But the color of the red bricks is not so certain to harmonize with the multicolored flowers of the border as the soft gray of the stones.

An edging of a row of single bricks, combined with squares or triangles, or other simple shapes, and used in conjunction with stone paving looks well if something rather more elaborate is wanted, and it should not be forgotten that while irregular stone paving is excellent for the gardens of small country houses of the enlarged cottage or farmhouse type, more pretentious mansions demand something more sophisticated, and here it is better to make the paved paths of dressed and shaped stone.

It is quite possible to carry out a good deal of work oneself in the simpler forms of path making, digging out the ground, and, for preference, laying the stones and bricks on a bed of concrete for firmness' sake, though, if one is quite a novice, it is just as well to get the assistance of some one who has had a little experience of such work, at any rate in the beginning.

The grass path is, as a rule, best made by laying turfs in the early spring or autumn. The appearance of such paths is altogether delightful, and the springiness of the turf renders them most pleasant to the tread, but they are apt to get "spongy" after heavy rain, and they require constant rolling and mowing to keep them in tiptop condition.

The old-fashioned gravel path, if well laid, and made of fine gravel, has a dignified and pleasant appearance, especially if set off by a little clipped box edging to the borders. Such a path requires a certain amount of attention constantly, in the shape of weeding and rolling, to keep it in good condition, for a weed-grown garden path imparts a most neglected air to its surroundings.

Asphalt paths are not to be recommended if the beauty and general effect of the garden is a question of primary importance, for, while they have the practical advantages of durability and dryness after rain, the slaty, blackish-gray color of the asphalt is the reverse of attractive in combination with green grass and gay flower borders, and the same consideration applies to cinder paths.

The relative cost of all these paths varies so much with local conditions that it is impossible to give any idea of it, as a path composed of materials to be found in the neighborhood may be quite inexpensive in one district, while the same thing in another part of the country may be a more costly affair.

Starting Bulbs in Moss

Did you ever try starting summer bulbs in moss? Such bulbs as tuberous begonias and gloxinia bulbs may be started in moss. Bore holes in a small box, and half fill it with moss; put the bulbs in and cover them with more moss. Then give the box a good soaking, and keep it in a warm spot where the temperature is from seventy to eighty degrees. The moss must be kept damp by spraying, but, at this stage, light is not essential. In two weeks, sprouts will begin to grow. When they show through the moss, place the box in a lighter place, but not in the sunshine.

Put the bulbs when the first leaves develop. For this purpose, clean four inch pots are best. First put in two inches of broken material for drainage, then a mixture of leaf mold and sand. Set the bulbs in very loosely, and be particularly careful not to bruise the leaves. Give them a little water at first, and set them in a shaded spot.

When the plants begin to grow, generous watering will be necessary, also occasional sprinkling of the leaves. Seventy degrees will now suit them best. The moist atmosphere which they require may be provided by filling large pots with moss, which kept wet; set the potted bulbs in it.

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When the plants begin to grow, generous watering will be necessary, also

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AMERICA'S CUP IN THE BALANCE

Both Yachts Receive Overhauling
in Preparation for Their Fourth
Encounter off Sandy Hook—
Close Race Expected Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—While the
hull of Shamrock IV was being
cleaned in drydock yesterday and Resolute's crew at her mooring inside
Sandy Hook were going over practically
every inch of her, so that none of
her chances might be discounted by
careless preparation, the yachting
world was debating whether the de-
fender would make the series a tie
at two-all today or lose both the race
and the America's Cup.

There was plenty of argument on
both sides of this question and almost
as many variants of reasons support-
ing these opinions as there were de-
baters. Out of the tangle of it all one
thing was clear. The fate of the cup
has never hung so dangerously in the
balance; and yet to say that there is
any certainty that Resolute would
lose it would be a prejudiced wish
fostering a partisan thought.

For a glance back over the first
three races shows how evenly
matched these huge sailing birds are.
Counting out the first race, which
Shamrock won in a romp when Reso-
lute's throat halyards snapped her
out of the running, the yachts on the
triangular course of Tuesday and the
windward and leeward course of
Wednesday found honors about even.
The green hull around that triangle
sailed 9m. 27s. faster than the white;
but this safe margin, a good 2m. 27s.,
above the time allowance which the
challenger is penalized, is not a fair
gauche by which to judge Resolute's
work. It needs to be remembered
that one leg of a triangular course is
supposed to be windward work. The
committee were justified in believing
that Tuesday's last leg would be a
beat, but they had no way of knowing
after the start to change that beat
into something between a broad reach
and a run.

As it was, Resolute held Shamrock
better on this leg than either of the
other two. But the point is that had
the leg remained, as planned, to wind-
ward, the defender very likely, in-
stead of cutting down the challenger's
gain to 55s., would have wiped it out
and probably reduced the 9m. 27s. to
an appreciable extent. Doubtless the
reduction would not have been enough
to remove the 2m. 26s., which re-
mained above the allowance, but it
would have been sufficient to show
much more plainly than appears
on the surface now that even
though beaten on superior reaching
and running by more than 9m., Reso-
lute remains a close match with her
rival if she has the windward work
which she likes so well.

The defender proved her ability in
windward work the next day, but not
to the extent that some had expected
and surely not enough to offset Sham-
rock's superiority in running. Capt.
C. F. Adams apparently got out of his
yacht on that stirring beat to wind-
ward every ounce of pull there was in
her and he added to this all the advan-
tages of alert helmanship and keen
headwork. But he could gain only
2m. 6s., and when the finish was
reached, Shamrock, with her larger
sail spread, had run out that gain
exactly.

So today is big with possibilities for
wonderful racing. Given any sort of
a breeze, which will not haul the wind-
ward leg into a run or a reach, and
a finish even closer than that of Wed-
nesday's may result. A surprisingly
small spectator fleet saw Shamrock
cross the line 19s. ahead, and few
realized till shore was reached that
boat for boat the race was a dead heat.
Such a thing had been known but
twice before, once between the Iverna
and the Meteor (formerly the cup
challenger Thistle) and once between
two knockabouts at Marblehead, Mas-
sachusetts. Today the excursion
should be doubled, as large as it was
when it attained its record size for the
series during the floating match last
Saturday.

Shamrock will have more of a
chance today to cut into or overtake
the time allowance, whose 7m. 1s. was
all that saved Resolute Wednesday.
For Capt. W. P. Burton has decided to
use his smaller club topsail, reducing
the allowance again to 6m. 46s. He
deserves great praise for his fine
work, beginning with his victory
Tuesday. He adds now to his own
knowledge of sailing, and that of his
usual after guard, the long experience
in off-Jersey tides and winds which is
the valuable asset of one of Jersey's
best-known skippers, Capt. A. J. Apple-
gate. He of the smacking American
name sails aboard the challenger and
tells her captain whatever there is in
wind and tide intimacy which will help
to place the Britisher's knowledge of
the course on a par with Captain
Adams.

Captain Applegate, by the way, is
the talk of the Jersey coast. There
are two schools among the fishermen.
One supports him, the other attacks
him. One believes his action is well
within international yachting rules,
and the prerogatives of a real sports-
man; the other accuses him of being
a traitor in betraying the secrets of
battling off their coast. But what he
is doing is entirely legitimate. It is
only fair that the stranger on that

course should know it as well as he
can, and Captain Applegate is none
less the rock-founded American
than his name sounds, for his present
courage to Resolute's rival.

The challenger's after guard and
crew are apparently still learning
things about her. They probably
learned something Wednesday in her
beat to the windward. It is not im-
probable she will sail better to wind-
ward today than she has thus far.
She may not point as far off the wind,
and thus her fast footing may count
more vitally by falling off less to
windward. Captain Adams knows
every last inch of pinching he can get
out of his boat on the wind. Captain
Burton may be more nearly his match
in such work today. For every mo-
ment of sailing increases his knowl-
edge of the boat, and it is by no means
certain that her falling off thus far is
caused by anything inherent in her
design. It may have to do with the
set of the sails and the swing, for in-
stance, of gaff, or boom; and if so, a
remedy for this may be expected.

There is also the possibility that
Captain Burton has more freaks up
his sleeve. The peculiar staysail
which he used Tuesday to fill in with
his reaching jib topsail in the space
forward of the mast, as a substitute
for the balloon that would not rise,
was not exactly a freak, although it
has not been seen in these waters for
years. It looks like a staysail set up-
side down, but it really is a balloon
staysail. Without it Shamrock might
not have won Tuesday, for it pulled
full almost every inch of the way.
Indeed Captain Burton may be con-
sidered as fortunate in failing to fly
his balloon. British skippers do not
like balloons anyway; and for to-
day's reaching the balloon staysail,
dubbed also Fiddler's jib, Burton's
bib Shamrock's shirt, will probably be
used again.

Beyond this, Shamrock may have
other innovations. And it should be
confessed that in the use of this un-
usual staysail, and in the general
alert helmanship which Captain
Burton has displayed this week, he
has more than made up for the ap-
parent procrastination and uncer-
tainty which seemed formerly to dis-
count his ability and judgment. He
is still not sufficiently practiced with
the crew to enable them to produce
together that efficiency in sail setting
which is so evident aboard the de-
fender, and which saves whole sec-
onds at turns. And in races like these
seconds loom large.

There is much talk of an American
challenge, to be made at once if the
cup is lifted. Some profess to believe
that this challenge is already aboard
Resolute ready to be handed to Ul-
ster Yacht Club's representative soon
after the last race is finished. This
is probably an exaggeration of the
New York Yacht Club's desire to be
fired to challenge if that becomes
necessary. But what may be stated
with greater certainty is the fact that
the club members are talking of chal-
lenging with a 116-foot schooner. It
has been a long time since schooners
raced for the cup. If such an event
should come about again the British
could use the fast Margherita, an-
other Nicholson design. And the boat
that could beat her in her own waters
would be fast indeed.

One development is fairly certain if
the cup goes. The British are be-
lieved to favor rules requiring cup
races to be conducted on a boat-for-
boat basis. Under such rules, both
boats would be of the same rating and
neither would be penalized by a time
allowance. Under such rules Wednes-
day's race would have gone down as
a dead heat, for Resolute would not
have been blessed with a huge time
allowance. Boat-for-boat racing would
seem much more fair to the layman,
at least. No matter how far over 100
his percentage of Americanism rates,
he is a bit uncomfortable when his
yacht wins without being faster. He
would like to see her win safely be-
yond the time allowance if there must
be one, but he and probably the ma-
jority of people everywhere would be
much more satisfied with boat-for-
boat racing than with the present con-
tests decided by a time allowance
computed by mathematical calculations
which may be true enough in them-
selves, but whose basis, formula and
application, as a matter of fairness
and justice is not free from miscalcu-
lation—not to say guesswork.

UNITED STATES IS LEADING SHOOTERS

ANTWERP, Belgium (Thursday)—
The United States team was an easy
winner in the first round of the Olympic
trap-shooting competition shot this
morning, scoring 115 out of a possible
120 in the team shoot, each man shoot-
ing at 20 targets.

The Swedish team was second with
107. England and Canada tied with
105 each. Belgium's score was 102.
Holland's 97, Norway's 90 and France's
87. The shooting will continue in the
second round, each man shooting at
30 targets, after which the elimination
process will be begun. Only eight
teams finally decided to compete, Den-
mark and Finland withdrawing.
The six men on the United States
team shot are Jay Clark, captain, of
Worcester, Massachusetts; Horace
Bonser, of Cincinnati; F. M. Troeh, of
Vancouver, Washington; Mark Arle,
of Thomaboro, Illinois; F. S. Wright,
of Buffalo, New York, and F. W. Mc-
Nier, of Houston, Texas. The two
others, Fred Plumb, of Atlantic, New
Jersey, and B. S. Donnelly, of Chicago,
are remaining in reserve for the indi-
vidual match.

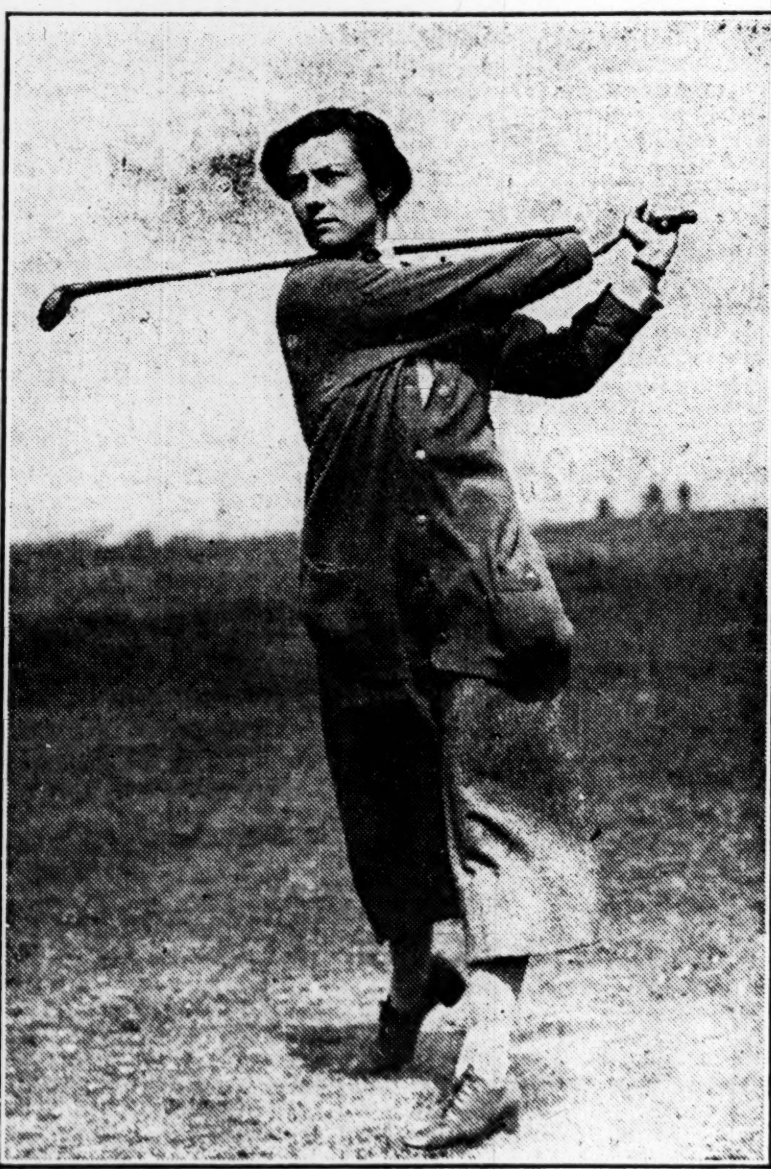
Troeh had a perfect 20 in this morn-
ing's shooting. Each of the others
missed one target.

MISS WETHERED BEATS CHAMPION

Captures British Women's Closed
Golf Title by Defeating Miss
Cecil Leitch in Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHERINGHAM, England—A new
English lady closed champion has
come to the front in Miss Joyce Weth-
ered, who recently defeated Miss Cecil
Leitch, the open champion, in the
final of the closed championship at
Sheringham by 2 and 1 after being
6 down at the twentieth. That Miss
Leitch's supremacy was not going to
be undisputed this season was evident
some time ago, and Miss Molly Grif-
fiths was expected to do better against
her than she did in the open cham-
pionship at Newcastle, County Down,
especially after her brilliant display

E. C. Neville, Lincoln, by 6 and 5.
Mrs. J. G. S. Morris, West Hove, de-
feated Mrs. Willock-Pollen, Guildford,
6 and 4.
Miss Joyce Wethered, Worpleston, de-
feated Mrs. P. R. Cooper, Bowden, 7
and 6.
Miss G. Bastin, Crowborough, defeated
Miss V. Kerr, Sheringham, 7 and 6.
Miss Edith Leitch, Carlisle and Silloth,
defeated Mrs. Stewart Ritchie, Royal
Norwich, 3 and 2.
Mrs. H. C. Davies, Royal Norwich, de-
feated Miss A. Fleming, Prince's, 4 and 2.
Miss Sybil Hamer, Lytham and St.
Anne's, defeated Mrs. Harland, Heysham,
5 and 4.
Miss Joan Stocker, Sheringham, de-
feated Miss P. Read, Worpleston, 3 and 2.
Miss W. Thomlinson, Cleveland, de-
feated Mrs. Besley, Wimbledon Park, 3
and 2.
Mrs. H. J. Simpson, Leicestershire, de-
feated Miss Stela Birtwistle, Pleasington,
3 and 2.
Miss G. Watts, Sheringham, defeated
Miss J. Wynn, Aldeburgh, 2 and 1.
Second Round
Miss Houghton defeated Mrs. Jekin
3 and 2.



© Sport & General, London

Miss Cecil Leitch, British open golf champion

In the earlier stages. Again at Sher-
ingham, there were many who thought
it would be a final between the Car-
lisle player and the member of the
Sunningdale club, Miss Griffiths, how-
ever, was eliminated by Mrs. R. R.
Cruise of Walton Heath, in the first
round, by one hole, and with her exit
from the competition much of the
interest departed also.

The final match was a most exciting
affair. With the open champion 6
up after the first 18 holes, and with
the additional advantage of winning
the first two holes in the afternoon,
it looked as if the result were a fore-
gone conclusion. The new champion
played up finely, however, as the
scores show and gained a notable
triumph. The cards for the final
round follow:

Miss Wethered, 4 5 4 4 5 6 5 5—44
Miss Leitch, out 3 6 3 4 4 5 5 5—39
Miss Wethered, in 5 3 4 5 5 4 3 5—32
Miss Leitch, in 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 4—40
Miss Wethered, out 6 7 4 4 5 4 3 5—43
Miss Leitch, in 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 5—41
Miss Wethered, in 5 3 3 3 4 4 5 5
Miss Leitch, in 6 4 5 5 5 3 5 6
WOMEN'S BRITISH CLOSED GOLF
CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
Miss K. Houghton, Worpleston, de-
feated Miss J. Kerr, Sheringham, 4 and 3.
Mrs. H. J. Simpson, Leicestershire, de-
feated Miss A. Fraser, Fulshaw, 7 and 5.
Miss M. Gourlay, Camberley Heath,
defeated Miss V. Foster, East Devon, 5
and 4.
Mrs. Carrick, Bridlington, defeated
Miss C. Clarke, Reddish Vale, 2 and 1.
Miss Cecil Leitch, Carlisle and Silloth,
defeated Miss Audrey Croft, Ashford,
1 up.
Mrs. R. R. Cruise, Walton Heath, de-
feated Miss M. Griffiths, Sunningdale,
1 up.
Miss F. Harrop, Wakefield, defeated
Miss J. Fowler, Harrogate, 1 up.
Mrs. R. H. Deane, Stoke Poges, de-
feated Mrs. Crane, Harrogate, 4 and 2.
Miss E. E. Helme, Leatherhead, de-
feated Miss P. Harrison, Leicestershire,
6 and 5.
Miss P. C. Barry, Sheringham, de-
feated Mrs. Charles Judge, Hull, 7 and 5.
Mrs. G. Irvin, Royal Cape, S. A., de-
feated Mrs. Bishop, Gog-Magog, Cam-
bridge, 2 up.
Mrs. Dudley Charles, Stanmore, de-
feated Mrs. Lloyd Jones, Hale, 2 up.
Miss Morgan, Cannon Chase, defeated
Mrs. M. Oram, Leicestershire, 3 and 1.
Miss Hilda Prest, Foxgrove, defeated
Mrs. Norman Craig, N. Foreland, 1 up
(21 holes).
Miss S. Marshall, Royal Eastbourne,
defeated Miss P. Taylor, Esherborough,
2 up.
Mrs. Tillyer Tatham, Thurstleton, de-
feated Mrs. K. Morris, Wirral, 2 and 1.
Miss D. Fowler, Burnham, defeated
Mrs. Brindle, Royal West Norfolk, 5
and 3.
Miss C. Bridgford, Hale, defeated Miss
E. M. Hudson, Sheringham, 5 and 4.
Mrs. J. H. Baker, Bradford Moor, de-
feated Miss P. Lobbett, Cleveland, 1 up.
Miss D. Chambers, Wirral, defeated
Miss D. Fraser, Fulshaw, 2 and 1.
Miss R. Leatham, Queen's Park,
Bournemouth, defeated Miss V. Heaton,
Ilkley, 1 up.
Mrs. Cautley, Thanet, defeated Miss

STRONG FENCING TEAM ENTERED

United States Names 19 Contest-
ants for This Event in the
Olympic Meet at Antwerp

NEW YORK, New York — The
United States will be represented in
the Olympic Games at Antwerp by
one of the strongest fencing teams
ever gathered together for such a
competition. The event will take
place next month. The team has
been picked from among the foremost
fencers of this country following
severe tests held under the auspices
of the Amateur Fencers League of
America.

Capt. G. H. Breed of the team has
announced that 19 men have been
picked as regular members, with two
substitutes in the foil event. There
are four men from the United States
Army; five from the United States
Navy and individual fencers from
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
F. Darriulat, fencing master for the
Washington Fencers Club will accom-
pany the team as coach and in-
structor.

There is only one of the leading
fencers of the country who will not
be on the team and that is Sherman
Hall of the New York Athletic Club,
who is the country's champion at
foils. He is unable to make the trip.
The full list follows:

Lieut.-Col. Robert Sears, entered in foil
and epee; Capt. H. M. Rayner, foil and
epee; Maj. P. W. Honeycutt, foil; Serg.
J. W. Dimond, epee and saber; Henry
Breckinridge, foil and epee; Ensign E.
G. Fullinweider, United States Navy,
saber; Ensign R. L. Bowman, United
States Navy, saber; Ensign C. J. Walker,
United States Navy, saber; W. H. Russell,
Boston A. A. epee; J. B. Parker, Philadel-
phia Fencers Club, epee and saber; R. W.
Dutcher, New York A. C. epee; A. S. Lyon,
New York Fencers Club, foil, epee and
saber; G. H. Breed, New York Fencers Club,
foil and epee; L. M. Schomaker, New York
Fencers Club, foil; Dr. E. J. Gignoux,
New York A. C. foil and epee; C. B.
Friley, Philadelphia Fencers Club, saber.

THREE COUNTRIES ENTER EVERY EVENT

ANTWERP, Belgium (Wednesday)—
The United States, Canada, and
Tzecho-Slovakia are the only nations
listed to compete in every event of the
Olympic Games at the Stadium, though
doubtless there are some omissions
due to delayed mails.

Details of the lists of entries, which
have just been made available, show
the wide variety in the number of
sports and the various nations to
compete, ranging from the larger
countries down to Monaco, which is
entered in the dashes only. Monaco's
entry makes 32 nations answering the
invitation to participate.

Sweden is in for all the events ex-
cept the walks and tug-of-war; Great
Britain is entered for all except the
pole vault and javelin, and Italy will
take part in all but the hammer-throw
and shot-put.

Though Japan and Australia per-
haps will be entered later, there are
now 13 entrants for the Marathon, the
United States, Great Britain, South
Africa, Holland, Canada, Italy, Chile,
Tzecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland,
Sweden, India, and Belgium. The
names of the runners are not avail-
able, as the lists for this event did
not close until Tuesday.

The list of countries entered for
practically all events in the boxing
contests includes the United States,
South Africa, France, Holland, Nor-
way, Italy, and Great Britain, while
Switzerland will send only welter-
weights.

Closing of the lists for the decath-
lon find the United States, Italy, Swit-
zerland, Tzecho-Slovakia, Finland,
Norway, Sweden, and Belgium entered.
It now appears that China's partici-
pation in the games will probably be
confined to representation by one com-
petitor.

J. M. BARNES PLAYS REMARKABLE GOLF

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn-
sylvania—J. M. Barnes of the Sun-
set Hills Country Club gave a wonderful
exhibition of golf playing in the an-
nual open tournament of the Shawnee
Country Club Tuesday and Wednesday
when he turned in a card of 287 for
the 72 holes of play. This is one of
the lowest cards ever turned in for
such a competition, and is only two
strokes back of the remarkable card
by which he won the tournament in
1919.

Edward Ray, the famous British
open champion of 1912, finished in
second place six strokes behind the

winner. Patrick O'Hara of the
Shackamaxon Country Club and Harry
Hampton of the Richmond County
Country Club finished in a tie for third
place with cards of 297. Harry Var-
don, the other famous British profes-
sional player who is touring the
United States, did not start. The
cards of the first 20 finishers follow:

Player and club—	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill	144	143	287							
Edward Ray, England	147	146	293							
Patrick O'Hara, Shacka- maxon	153	144	297							
Harry Hampton, Rich- mond County	148	151	299							
William Leach, Mead- ville	148	152	298							
John Golden, Tuxedo	151	148	299							
Louis Teller, Brae Burn	148	152	300							
George McLean, Great Neck	146	155	300							
William Macfarlane, Port Washington	150	151	301							
T. L. McNamara, Swanoy	149	152	301							
Arthur Reid, Ardley	155	147	302							
Emmet French, Youngstown	153	150	303							
Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City	149	155	304							
W. F. Reid, Wilmington	154	150	304							
J. D. Dougherty, Overbrook	149	155	304							
J. D. Edgar, Druid Hills	148	156	304							
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	155	150	305							
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	154	152	306							
C. Anderson, Bronxville	153	154	307							
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	158	151	309							

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	58	30	.659
New York	60	32	.652
Chicago	53	35	.602
Washington	49	42	.543
St. Louis	42	45	.483
Boston	39	45	.464
Detroit	28	54	.349
Philadelphia	28	64	.299

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 11, Cleveland 3 (7 innings).
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH WINS ANOTHER

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 x—5 10 0
Brooklyn..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Carlson and Schmidt; Cadore
and Krueger. Umpires—Harrison and
Hart.

CUBS DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 x—4 8 1
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 9 7
Batteries—Tyler and Daly; Meadows
and Wheat. Umpires—Rieger and Moran.

CHAMPIONS AGAIN LOSE

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 2
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 2
Batteries—Barnes and Smith; Luque,
Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Quigley and
O'Day.

BRVES DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 12—5 8 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4 12 0
Batteries—Oeschger, McQuillan and
Gowdy. O'Neill; Schupp, Haines and
Clemons. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	52	37	.584
Cincinnati	46	37	.554
Pittsburgh	42	39	.519
New York	42	42	.500
St. Louis	43	44	.494
Chicago	44	46	.489
Boston	34	43	.441
Philadelphia	34	49	.410

RESULTS THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 10, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

KERR WINS PITCHERS' DUEL

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 9 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 4 2
Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Harper and
Walters. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

POOR SUPPORT DEFEATS BROWNS

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington..... 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 x—5 9 0
St. Louis..... 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—4 8 5
Batteries—Zachary and Pleinich; Sho-
cker and Severed. Umpires—Dineen and
Friel.

ATHLETICS TAKE SECOND IN ROW

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 x—3 8 2
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 2
Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Ayers,
Okie and Stanage. Umpires—Evans and
Hildebrand.

NEW YORK TAKES SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 2 4 2 1 2 0 x—11 13 0
Cleveland..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3 3 3
Batteries—Collins and Ruel; Coveleski,
Myers, Faeth and O'Neill. Umpires—
Moriarty and Chitt.

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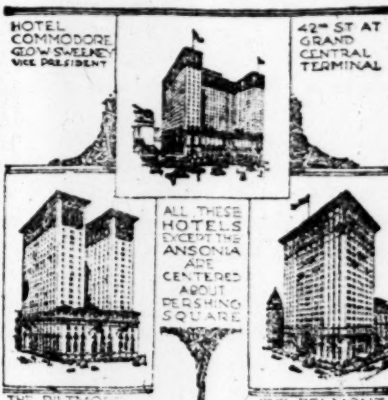
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Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs
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Catering at all times and always to the
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.Tennessee Av. near Beach
Can. 400. Central: open surroundings. Private
bath.

Running Water in All Rooms

Booklet mailed. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

STATE RIGHTS TALK CALLED "TWADDLE"

Former Georgia Governor Vigorously Defends United States Constitution and the Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Although always an opponent of woman suffrage, Nathaniel E. Harris, former Governor of Georgia, in reply to an address by Luther Z. Rosser, president of the Georgia Bar Association, at its recent convention, in which Mr. Rosser attacked the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution and the proposed Nineteenth Amendment, asserting that they are a peril to the sovereignty of the state, made a vigorous defense of the Constitution and prohibition and declared that if the enfranchisement of women becomes necessary to protect the home from liquor and the country from "the multiplication of crime and disorder," he would "let the women vote."

"This twaddle about 'state rights' in connection with prohibition," former Governor Harris said, "is disheartening to a man who stops to recall the history of the American Union. It is mostly aimed at the Eighteenth Amendment—the last one adopted—prohibiting the sale of liquor for a beverage. The argument is that it is improper for the national government to suppress the liquor traffic—that it should be left to the states."

Measured by Constitution

"Has a state any right to get drunk? The state is a part of the general government and its orderly work therein is necessary to the success of the whole. The general government itself is a concession of the states—its powers measured by the Constitution—and in these limits is supreme. Who then passed and made valid the Eighteenth Amendment? Forty-five out of 48 states, after the Congress by a two-thirds vote proposed it to the states. It is idle to claim that the states did not vote on the amendment. They have never voted directly on any amendment since the government began. We live in a representative government as yet, under the federal Constitution, and the people of the states elected every man who voted to ratify the amendment. So are all laws passed."

"The subject matter of the amendment was discussed for years by the people before it found a place in the Constitution—it was the deliberate act of the states themselves, and, instead of destroying, preserves every right that the states ever owned in the government, as to this subject."

"The nation became satisfied that the business of the government would be better transacted without liquor than it could be with it, and the people of the states believed all their business could be better attended to by a sober citizenship. So they made an additional concession to the general government for the welfare of the states."

"In the matter of prohibition the evil had become national, so the remedy could be likewise. It had gotten beyond the power of the states to control the traffic and successfully combat the evil. Therefore the amendment requisitions all governmental agencies, both state and national, to stamp it out."

State Rights Not Involved

"In no sense are our state rights involved as we have understood the term. And I might say I was carrying a gun and fighting for what we called 'state rights' long before such politicians as Edwards, of New Jersey, and Smith, of New York, with a few of our own Georgia objectors, were born. Do the people of this State think that prohibition has not come to stay? Let the politicians try to repeal it, and its strength will be developed. The advocacy of such a proposition will relegate any politician to the peaceful avocations of private life."

"Thank God, the women can take a hand! They will not surrender without a struggle what they so earnestly fought for in the past."

"It is a great temptation to young politicians to take the side of the liquor interests now because of the vast slush fund in the hands of the sellers and manufacturers of the article. But to yield would be short-sighted and ill-advised, for a fearful reckoning under our present publicity methods will eventually come—and the penalty will be paid inevitably, in signal defeat and perhaps disgrace. The amendment is beneficent and its passage marks an era in the government for the happiness of man next to the foundation of the Republic itself."

PROSPERITY OF CANADIAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Canadian banks have prospered in large degree and almost uniformly well during the past few years. Now that the annual reports for the past year's operations, which, owing to variations in dates of fiscal years, are irregular, have made their appearance, it is possible to compare the record of the 18 chartered banks in the Dominion. In some cases the growth has been of large dimensions, not only in profits, but in the total amount of deposits and current loans.

The general expansion in current loans indicates the continued prosperity of the country, as well as, in some degree, the inflation in prices. The high level of deposits is partly due to

inflation and partly to the policy of thrift which was learned by many people through the Victory Loan campaigns. The higher profits are contended by some bankers to be only moderate compared with the increasing number of services rendered by these monetary institutions. At present bank stocks are suffering some depression in the stock market, thus sending the yield on some investments to a point believed by some observers to be more consistent with present conditions. During the calendar year 1919 one merger took place, that of the Bank of Ottawa with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The full effect of that is probably not yet discernible. Meanwhile the Bank of Nova Scotia for the last year showed slightly lower profits than were made by the two banks operating separately in the previous year.

AN ABLE FIGURE IN CANADIAN POLITICS

N. W. Rowell Who Recently Resigned Is an Ardent Prohibitionist and Woman Suffragist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The retirement of Sir Henry Borden from the position of Prime Minister has, to some extent, detracted attention from the retirement also of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, who has had a notable career, being president of the Privy Council in the Union Government and easily one of the ablest men in Canadian public life.

Before his entrance into Parliament in 1917, he had a reputation of a very eloquent and effective speaker; but it rested on his efforts on the public platform and in the Ontario Legislative Assembly. But during his three sessions in Parliament he not only sustained, but increased his reputation as a speaker, and one is safe in saying that today that chamber has no one capable of commanding more sustained attention, or who can work his followers up into a higher state of enthusiasm than the former president of the Privy Council.

Leader of the Opposition

Though he early won an enviable place before the Ontario bar, Mr. Rowell's political career has been anything but a bed of roses. Carefully trained for political life, in 1900 he first entered the lists as a candidate for the House of Commons, when he unsuccessfully opposed the redoubtable W. F. Maclean. With the decline of the fortunes of the Liberal Party in the Ontario Assembly, his friends persuaded him to enter that body and in 1911 he became leader of the Opposition. He conducted two vigorous but unavailing campaigns, and won great prominence as an uncompromising advocate of prohibition and of woman's suffrage.

When in 1917 the Union Government movement got under way the services of the Hon. Mr. Rowell were much sought after, it being recognized that his cooperation would bring to it a very large and influential Liberal element. After a thorough consideration of the matter, and well knowing the political risk he ran, in thus joining with his old political opponents, Mr. Rowell entered the new government in a patriotic effort to help win the war.

Consider Work Done

His example and eloquence imparted a strong impetus to Union government; but he at once became the target for the artillery of the Laurier Liberals. None other of their old-time associates, who joined with Sir Robert Borden at this time, was half as vigorously assailed as Mr. Rowell was, the bitter attacks made upon him in Parliament by the Hon. Charles Murphy being readily recalled. Nor was he quickly taken to arms by his old-time opponents on the Unionist side. A number of Ontario Conservatives, recalling former battles, made no secret of their displeasure. But this he quickly overcame and toward the end none cheered more lustily some of his parliamentary efforts than these one-time Tory critics.

Mr. Rowell, the Ontario man, is progressive in the sense that that province understands progressiveness; he is an ardent prohibitionist, a woman's suffragist, an untiring social reformer; nor is he afraid of a certain measure of government control and operation of public utilities when he considers the same necessary.

His associations with Sir Robert Borden were very close. They had many things in common, a high political idealism, a similar outlook on life—Sir Robert himself at one time having been a Liberal—and a fondness for the better things generally. It was thus natural that when the Prime Minister decided to retire, Mr. Rowell should do likewise. Besides, he contended that his work having been done, his contract was at an end.

USING LIGNITE FOR BRIQUETTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—An increase of \$200,000 has been granted by the federal, Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments to the lignite utilization board, giving the board a total of \$600,000 for the construction of a lignite briquetting plant at Estevan. The plant is being constructed and will demonstrate the commercial feasibility of converting lignite into briquettes. If the experiment is a success it will materially reduce the cost of fuel and power in the western provinces. The board has had some difficulty in securing a satisfactory cheap binder but believes it has a solution in coal tar pitch blended with waste straw.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Where the East River flows turbidly past quaint, white houses and towering tenements, strangely alive in the hot weather with diving, shouting, splashing boys, lies a section of New York whose outward appearance conceals the foreign beauty that is at home there. Between the sixties and the seventies, in this eastern side of the city, the Bohemians have a colony of their own. And if one cares to penetrate into the church house, into the shops, and into the library, one finds a treasure trove of color and legend, of curious custom and charming design.

The library might be considered one of the clubhouses of the colony. Here they find not only books and pictures and music, but a place where the different elements freely mingle. The room devoted entirely to Bohemian books is decorated with the red and white colors of Tzecho-Slovakia, and a huge bust of Smetana, the beloved composer, stands in front of the fireplace. This room, as well as any, gives the clue to the place of the Bohemians in American life. At one table sits an American artist, poring over the brilliant colors and distinctive designs in books on Bohemian embroidery, hoping to win from these a new element for his own work. At the center desk sits the librarian, a tall, broad-browed Bohemian, wearing round her throat a necklace of red beads, characteristic of her people's love of warm color. Her husband is studying art in the American schools. He is Mataka, famous for his portraits of western Indians!

The head librarian, an American woman, who has been working in this district about 15 years, takes pride in showing the treasures of the room: dealers confuse them with etchings; prints so wonderfully made that art books whose title-pages recall the days of the black-letter printing, when the set hand of the fifteenth century furnished models for the types; other books illustrating the complicated embroideries on aprons and bodices, the brilliant reds and blues and purples and greens used in luscious profusion on tableware and woodwork and costume; and even photographs of peasant girls in native dress, and bearded



Bohemian cabinet maker

men, with the high cheekbones of the American Indian type.

American Conquests

This wealth of color and richness of decorative sense is being rapidly lost in America. If one goes into the homes of these immigrants, one is apt to find the American brass bed replacing the beautiful hand-carved furniture of the homeland, and the bright embroideries are discarded for machine-made

clothes. "We take these people, with their fine art sense and their delicate craftsmanship and put them into the cigar-factories and the coal-mines," said the librarian. "It is sheer economic waste."

But there are certain factors militating strongly against this sad obliteration. One is in the people themselves. According to Mrs. Mataka many of them are moving away from the neighborhood to the outskirts of the city and to Long Island farms. "We are used to open air and mountains,"

she said smiling. "We want to live in a house."

Certainly there is an unbridgeable distance between the city tenement and the peasant houses of Bohemia. These are often log cabins, with cement carefully inserted between the logs to keep out the insects that usually make such quarters uncomfortable. But they also build small wooden houses in which not a nail can be found; the joining is so exactly contrived. And one of the most charming features of the peasant house is the design in brilliant colors which decorates not merely the interior, but also the outer walls, so that there are conventional flower gardens all over the hut.

A National Passion

Art is a kind of passion with them. Every village boasts at least one girl who makes the designs from which the others pattern their bright bodices and gay aprons. Religion, however, is one of the dividing elements. There are three distinct groups: the Roman Catholic, the Protestants, and Free-Thinkers. They talk the same language and wear the same clothes, but the only place where they are willing to meet each other is on the neutral ground of the library. Here they come for evenings of music and dance and easy sociability, even if one another's homes are "verboten."

At the same time, the church helps to preserve the native culture, and the Free School, which is non-sectarian, but maintained by the Free Thinkers, is open every day for three hours in the afternoon; all day Saturday, and Sunday morning, so that the children may learn to talk their mother-tongue, know their country's history, dance their native dances, and sing their native songs. There are some 300 pupils in this school, a remarkable number when one considers that they must come after public school hours, and the work is carried on by four enthusiastic teachers. One of them is Mrs. Mataka.

"It is a great pity," she said, "when children cannot talk their mother-tongue. I hate to hear it, when mother talk to child in Bohemian and he answers in English." Certainly, as she pointed out, the gap between the first and second generation of immigrants can only be bridged if the children learn to appreciate their backgrounds, and thereby respect what the parents hold precious.

The Jan Huss House

There are two places in the colony which more than any others give the rank outsider a warm feeling for the gifts of Tzecho-Slovakia: One is the arts and crafts shop of Joseph

Mrazek. The other is the Jan Huss house. One comes into the first from a busy, noisy, not very clean street, and at the very door a built-in screen, like a wooden hedge, painted with jolly flowers on a white background, brings one directly into Bohemia. The shop itself is a treasure-house. It is crowded with everything delightful, from imported marionettes, swinging at the door, to painted wooden dolls and richly efflorescent china.

Mrazek's first work was done for the Jan Huss house. For this he did the

entire decorating and painted the set of fine china. Now he has more orders than he can find for work of the same sort. He had on exhibit a set of 100 dishes: dinner plates, service plates, bread-and-butter plates, cups and saucers, etc., all painted in elaborate and brilliant designs. There were differ-

ent designs for each person's dishes, the dark colors for the gentleman, the gayest ones for the lady. Mr. Mrazek, a tall, blonde, merry-eyed man, explained with a twinkle that an accomplished butler should go with the dishes, otherwise the designs might get mixed, and the dinner-table would be a confusion instead of a flowery joy.

One basket contained a collection of painted eggshells. These had a history. On the Monday after May Day the village youths storm every cottage door, and armed with light switches they threaten the maiden inmates until they are given a painted eggshell.

The Church Museum

Perhaps Mrazek's best work is to be seen in the church house. This is a huge rambling building, whose dark twisting corridors no novice could penetrate, containing at once the Protestant church, the settlement school, and the pastor's apartments. The latter is a museum of Tzecho-Slovak art. Every room is decorated with conventional murals: flowers and birds and scrolls and patterns in which red is predominant, but blue and yellow also appear in profusion. The furniture is hand-carved wood: solid and beautifully grained, in shapes that remind one of nothing so much as wooden cookies. The corners are occupied by long, simple, wooden benches, built into the wall. These are characteristic of the peasant huts, where in one corner are found racks for bright plates and cups, and a settle covered perhaps with a bit of embroidery, balanced on the other side by an enormous feather bed. Dark wooden chests, painted in blues and greens, line the walls. And the closets are filled with curiosities, from weapons of the Hussite wars to peasant pottery.

Everything there are reminiscences of these ancient battles. Pictures of Jan Huss at the stake. Battle scenes. Best of all an old Bible that was baked in the bread to save it from the enemies of devout Hussites.

But perhaps the most interesting room of all is the kitchen. Here the decorations cover, not merely the walls, but the wash-tubs, the ice-box, and the panels of the stove. There is a picture on one of the living rooms of a bridge which is said to have been built by the women of Bohemia: each one having carried enough white of eggs to make a shining passage across the river. In such a gay kitchen one can readily conceive it possible to beat up white of eggs whereof bridges may be built.

All these decorations, moreover, have symbolic significance. They are composed of "units," which are modified to suit differences in local costume or local preference in murals, but which vary more in form than in spirit. The colors are the colors of the fields: the bright red of poppies, the yellow of the flax and the blue of the little flax-flower. And the symbolism is typical of the deep religious faith and the cheerful gratitude of this craftsmanlike peasantry. One unit, for example, shows four corn-cops, two turned upward to show that all blessings come from heaven, two downward to show that the blessings we receive we must give again. Another shows two little birds on either side of a circle, containing a complicated design. This is the symbol of marriage: the kaleidoscopic pattern represents complexity, the circle, unity—complexity in unity. "And you see," said the friendly Bohemian woman who was the guide, "how the little birds are happy!"



Library desk

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MUSIC

London Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Music in Manchester during these summer months is largely confined to the parks. The open-air bands afford pleasure and enjoyment to multitudes of people attracted to the parks by the beautiful weather and the long light evenings. But for those who take their music seriously, there have been several opportunities of hearing chamber music performed with real quality and distinction. A new combination of young artists trained at the local College of Music and called the Manchester Ladies Trio, has come into being, a trio which gave the second of a short series of midday concerts recently. It is made up of Miss Jo Lamb, violinist, Miss Kathleen Moorhouse, cellist, and Miss Dorothy Crewe, pianist. They gave Brahms' Trio in C minor, Op. 101, with much delicacy and refinement. Two of the performers afterward played Eric Pozz's new fantasy for violin and piano with both warmth and brilliance, the cello playing of Miss Moorhouse being specially noticeable for its lucidity and beauty of tone. The work has many distinguished qualities, but the best thing about it is the promise which it holds out. The composer has something to say.

The Manchester and Salford Branch of the National Sunday League announce that, after paying all expenses of the first season of concerts, £195 remains for distribution among charities. Some interesting particulars of this musical enterprise which had so much prejudice and opposition to overcome, were given at the annual meeting. Forty concerts have been slated in the two contiguous towns, which are for practical purposes one, being divided only by the river Irwell. The aggregate attendance was 61,412. The honorary secretary said that the committee of management's answer to criticism that their catering to the popular tastes in the matter of the music provided was that their aim had been to educate the public. Classical music could be "unutterably boring" to the average person. It was better that the league should look forward to giving the best in the future, gradually working up to it, than that it should give nothing at all, as would be the case if the venture failed through lack of public support. The Free Trade Hall has been secured for the whole of next season's performances, which will commence on October 3. It is proposed that Sunday matinee performances shall be given at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, one of the populous suburbs of Manchester, with the same program as at the evening concerts in the Free Trade Hall. Furthermore, the success of the last season has encouraged the local branch to approach the council of the Sunday League with a view to an extension of the work to Bolton, Rochdale and Burnley.

The Staffordshire Pottery district has always been remarkable for its love of music and for its excellent choral societies. For tone and vocal quality some of these societies are second only to the great Yorkshire choral societies. Hanley, which for musical purposes at any rate, may be considered the capital of the "Five Towns" of Mr. Arnold Bennett's stories has always been famous for its concerts, and has now engaged Mr. Hamilton Hart to conduct the leading works to be performed next season. This is in keeping with the traditional policy, for in the old days Sir Charles Hallé used to be called in to perform the same function. No doubt the Hallé orchestra will also be engaged to support the Staffordshire Choral Society as it is announced that the chief works to be performed will be Bach's B Minor Mass, "The Messiah" and Berlioz's "Faust." Two revivals of old favorites, Sullivan's "Golden Legend" and Dvořák's "The Spectre's Bride," are also promised. Hanley has in Mr. James a local conductor of high competence to train and direct its musical forces and to take the baton when Mr. Hart's services are not available.

HAWAIIANS TOLD OF FARM LAND MEASURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Praise for and censure of the Hawaiian race were mingled in an address delivered by Jonah Kūhio Kalanianoʻe, delegate to Congress, in an address to the members of the Hawaiian Civic Club recently on the rehabilitation bill now before Congress. The measure, itself, which proposes to set aside farming lands for the exclusive use of Hawaiians, he characterized as "the finest bill that has ever been drawn, both for the Hawaiian people and for the territory," but its success, he warned his hearers, ultimately would depend upon their own efforts, though much responsibility would rest on the commission of five to be appointed by the Governor, which would have executive charge of putting the provisions of the measure into effect.

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BROOKLINE—\$8500. Side of Core Court, 14½ acre lot, 12 rooms; needs some repair. 5800 square feet of land; make offer. MR. NGENT of Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 2882.

PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission—Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building concrete road in Middlesex Falls Parkway from junction of Revere Beach Parkway to Wellington Bridge, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 15 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until the clock P. M. of July 31, 1920. Proposals must be made on the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as shall be fixed by the Commission after the bids are opened, said sum to be not more than the amount of the contract, with two or more sureties, who must be residents of Massachusetts and satisfactory to the Commission or an approved surety company. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 4500 square yards of concrete road surfacing. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 15 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$2.00 will be required for copies of the above mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JAMES A. RALEY, Commissioner. ELBERTON P. WHITNEY, FRANK A. RAYRI, FRANK G. HALL, WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, Associate Commissioners. Metropolitan District Commission. JOHN R. RABLIN, Chief Engineer.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lady's muskrat coat in perfect condition. Has been worn only a few times. Can be seen in Boston by appointment. Write to X 35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EDUCATIONAL

VENEZUELA

Condition of Public Instruction
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Venezuela, as well as in the remainder of Spanish-America, public instruction was unknown during Colonial occupation; the government of Spain declared conclusively that it did not consider it prudent to permit Americans to become enlightened. The liberator, Simon Bolivar, always considered popular education of the masses as the fundamental problem of South America; but circumstances arising out of a long, ruinous war and interminable political strife prevented the realization of his plans. Nevertheless, he did all in his power to establish education for the people. The later political unrest suspended his initiative. With the separation of Venezuela from the great Colombia the political power was little by little monopolized by the old "Realistas," who under the Republican régime were known as "Conservadores." Their attitude toward public instruction was more or less that taken by the Spanish monarchs. A few years later civil war broke out, which, with brief periods of truce and unstable peace, scourged the country until the end of the last century.

The dictator, Guzman Blanco, was the first really to take interest in the education of the people. He founded schools and created a special tax destined for their support. This fund was later arbitrarily used for entirely different purposes, although the tax which produced this income continued to be referred to as that "of instruction" until a few years ago, when it was changed into a common fiscal tax without any specific application. This tax was collected by means of a special stamp designed to give certain documents a legal value. If from the beginning these funds had been applied to advance instruction—preparing teachers and founding schools in the true sense of its word—Venezuela without doubt would have been spared many of its ruinous upheavals.

The schools of Guzman Blanco were conducted badly rather than well, and many times with much difficulty, as during revolutionary upheavals one of the first items to be suppressed was that of the teachers' salaries.

These teachers were not properly fitted for their task and, furthermore, lacked adequate means of teaching. It is only justice to state that the good accomplished in this period and later is due solely to the untiring devotion of a few teachers, in love with their profession, real patriots who performed their duty without the slightest hope of reward unless it was for the satisfaction of their own conscience.

During a great number of years the money paid by the people for their own instruction was used in fattening parasites; primitive scholastic discipline had been corrupted and the schools were delivered as prebends into the hands of persons whose only function was to collect the salaries.

In 1908 a reform of the system of education was introduced; a reform which was arduous, due to the existence of many deep-rooted abuses which had to be extirpated before establishing a new system. Something was done, but to carry out a really efficacious program it is necessary to spend large amounts of money, which seems not to have been possible up to now. It may be that the world war contributed to stop the development of the plans of reform and betterment, because, due to the diminution of income from custom house duties during the conflict, the budget of instruction as well as all others were reduced 50 per cent. The teachers too, during this period, were reduced to half of their former salaries, which certainly cannot be considered as a stimulus for the faithful performance of their duties.

One of the essential problems to be solved is the preparation of teachers. There are in Caracas two normal schools, one for men and one for women, whose graduates are employed as teachers. As a rule, the Venezuelan teacher is intelligent and assimilates with facility the methods of instruction and discharges his duty faithfully. But there are many insufficiently prepared, especially in the small villages of the interior of the country. There are very few candidates who are willing to embrace the pedagogical career, which in reality is not very alluring.

In the larger centers popular education has advanced relatively, although susceptible yet to much improvement; but such is not the case in the small towns and outlying districts. It is necessary to take into consideration the distribution of the population of Venezuela, 2,500,000 inhabitants in a territory of 1,000,000 square kilometers. Even discounting the very vast virgin regions of the country, the territory is thinly inhabited. The population lives concentrated along the coast and near the shores of the great fluvial routes; distances are enormous and the means of communication very incomplete. These conditions offer grave obstacles which will have to be overcome to make usefulness. It is not easy under such conditions to obtain proper teachers for the villages of the interior, and this is precisely where instruction is most needed.

According to the law in force, the primary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, but this requisite is not enforced as strictly as one would wish to see it. In the cities it is not difficult to make instruction compulsory but in the small villages and outlying districts it is, at present, impossible. Scholastic paraphernalia exists with certain restrictions in some cities. Generally speaking the schools have neither books nor paper, the pupils being obliged to buy them. In many schools the blackboard is all the pupils have to write on and there are very few which possess desks. In the interior it is of usual occurrence for the pupils to take their own seats to the schools and even carry the water they are to drink.

Commonly speaking there are no school buildings. In Caracas one was built in the suburb of San Juan, in which a high school is conducted. It seems that this building was built as a trial but no other one has been erected, probably because of the administrative conditions above explained. The government rents large houses in which to install the schools of various grades. These houses do not have the required conditions to shelter a large number of children, although it is true that the inside yard, peculiar to the native buildings, reduces in part this inconvenience. As it is not easy to install complete schools with all the necessary grades even in the large cities, there are many schools of the first grade which operate commonly in the house of the teacher, which is always small and not at all appropriate for this purpose. In this case the teacher pays the rent of the house out of his own salary.

It is surprising that in spite of above mentioned conditions the teachers succeed in doing useful work with the logical exceptions arising from circumstances. Generally the Venezuelan people love to study and this good will on their part accounts largely for the results obtained. Illiterates are not commonly encouraged in the cities but are very numerous in the country. A short time ago a trial was made in Trujillo with a traveling rural school, but the results have not yet been made public.

In 1908 there were in the country 716 federal schools with 25,000 pupils, according to an approximate estimate, as there are no statistics available, or at least none have been published. At present there are 82 graded schools, in which all grades are taught, and 800 ungraded schools each taught by a single teacher. The states and municipalities maintain various schools in their respective territories. The attendance of the federal schools is today estimated to be 60,000 pupils.

Higher instruction is given in 14 federal colleges conducted in some of the capitals of the states; three academies of secondary instruction, four schools of commerce located in Caracas, Ciudad Bolívar, Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello and two schools of arts and trades, one for men and one for women.

The schools of arts and trades established a few years ago are of prime necessity to the country. Ordinarily the Venezuelan artisans show great skill in their professions although their apprenticeship is, generally speaking, very limited. If the instruction in these schools is amplified and systematically improved they will render great services to the people who maintain them. After the primary instruction, that of arts and trades is of utmost importance in a country where quackery is one of the paramount obstacles to progress. Although it is a fact that the Venezuelan improvisers are frequently fortunate, it is well known that improvisation is always dangerous, especially so when applied to matters of certain transcendence and importance. One of the indispensable requisites for the progress of the republic is the formal, methodical and intensive teaching of trades in preference to the professions, which have more aspirants than the population requires.

One of the most urgent needs which as yet has not been attended to is the teaching of agriculture. Agricultural products and cattle constitute the principal resources of Venezuela. In Caracas a few feeble attempts were made which did not meet with much success. Generally speaking, agriculture and cattle-raising in the country are in a very primitive state. If one takes into consideration that the "llanos" (great extensions of plains very suitable for cattle-raising) seem to be destined by nature to become a future emporium and that, with the capture of very few parts, the rest of the country lends itself most admirably to agriculture, it will easily be seen that an agricultural school would hasten the coming of the legitimate territorial richness, which is nowadays only undeveloped; above all, if the possibilities of this richness succeed in bringing to the country adequate immigration.

The school of arts and trades for men at Caracas teaches mechanics, carpentry, tailoring, book-binding, shorthand, typewriting, photography and lithography. According to official information, the enrollment of the school has reached 500 pupils. As one can see, preference is given to the trades for which there is not sufficient demand in the scarce centers of population disseminated throughout the vast territory.

As the economic situation of Venezuela is—according to official information and to the unanimous opinion of the press—at present excellent, and much better than it ever was before; and as the public finances are in such a good condition that the administration has to its credit a deposit of more than 50,000,000 bolivars in the Bank of Venezuela, it is to be presumed that soon the work of enlargement and betterment of the scholastic service, interrupted by the war, will be taken up again.

The sole, formal and certain basis of progress of the country is the education of the people without which there can never be fruitful work nor a just peace nor a lasting progress. The principal factor of the disorders which have clouded and stained the pages of Venezuelan history for a whole century is the ignorance of the people, which ignorance allows them to be oppressed by those in power and to be guided by turbulent and revolutionary leaders.

EDUCATION SURVEY
IN HAWAII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Four preliminary chapters of "A Survey of Education in Hawaii" have recently been published by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. This survey was made under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, upon request of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, the Legislature, the school commissioners, and the superintendent of public instruction.

To assist the Commissioner of Education in making this study he appointed the following commission: Frank P. Bunker, Bureau of Education, director of the survey; W. W. Kemp, chairman education department, University of California; Parke R. Kolbe, president Municipal University, Akron, Ohio; George R. Twiss, professor of secondary education and State high-school inspector, Ohio State University. The preliminary report begins as follows:

Schools and Community Work

"Every American public-school system has abundant reason for making sharp analyses of the peculiar needs to which it should be ministering; yet, in practice, the kind of training provided by the schools of one section is very similar to that given by the schools of other regions, though it must be apparent that occupations may differ widely. The ability to render a service in an agricultural district does not mean that one can render equal service in a mining region, or a section given over to fruit growing or lumbering. The penalty for a failure to recognize the larger occupational needs of a local community on the mainland, however, is partly removed because of means of rapid interchange and of intercommunication and because of the ease with which individuals shift from place to place. Because of the multitude of opportunities for service there to be found, individuals quickly make adjustments, find their own niches, and become relatively satisfied and satisfactory workers in needed vocations. So far, with little difficulty, the mainland has been able to absorb all who have the desire and to put them at the things which they can do best.

"Not so, however, with Hawaii. Set down midway of the Pacific; with six days and 2100 miles separating her from her nearest neighbor; with a total population no larger than a number of mainland cities, the larger proportion being orientals; with but two industries of first magnitude, though with vital connections with the Orient and with America and having a future of wonderful possibilities, obviously Hawaii does not so readily and easily come within the influence of the balancing and adjusting flow of human currents. By force of her situation Hawaii must be largely self-sufficient and self-contained. She can hope for little aid from outside her borders; she can expect to render little assistance to her neighbors in their problems of vocational relationships and of occupational adjustments. Her isolation, then, conditioning all her problems, must be taken account of in every public phase of her thinking. It is this that demands that the public-school system of Hawaii, perhaps the only one of any other American commonwealth, shall give to the question of its proper function a penetrating examination and analysis.

The Hawaiian Situation

"Every school system that is going about its work intelligently and effectively is subserving at least three important interests: The nation, through preparing, along with other agencies, dependable, patriotic and worthy citizens; the community, through shaping the training it gives, so that the community will have competent leaders and efficient workers in all its occupations; the individual himself, through helping him to find his aptitudes and abilities and through providing him with the means for so developing these that thereby he is enabled to render a service alike satisfying to himself and to society. The citizenship needs of the nation, the occupational needs of the community, and the tastes, aptitudes, abilities, and ambitions of the individual, then, are the guideposts which point the pathway of the public school; and these are the considerations, likewise, which must be held in clear view in any appraisal of the work of the school of Hawaii.

"Furthermore, it should be pointed out, the system that holds unwaveringly to this threefold purpose, intelligently shaping its practice the while by these ends, can never be charged, rightly, with influencing its children to turn away from legitimate labor of any kind. The influence of a system dominated by such high purpose will be not to free men from work, but to free them in their work.

"This is the function of education, and it is a spurious education, an education unworthy the name, that teaches, even by implication, that in this democracy of America there are necessary occupations unworthy of any but the ignorant anywhere in this country for a group of men, however small, who shall be forced to their occupation through dire need. . . . They should likewise recognize that they have a right to follow such occupations under fit and tolerable conditions and to receive as a tangible reward for service rendered a wage that is more than an existence wage, more even than a mere thrift wage; in fact that it shall be a cultural wage.

"When, in the islands, education shall have fully functioned in the lives of both those who serve by employing and directing others and those who serve through toiling with

the hands, then all will be working as free men. Then all will be doing that which they can do best, and doing their best at that which they undertake. Then, too, there will disappear from the minds of the men of Hawaii the thought that the great enterprises of the islands are dependent for success upon successive waves of cheap, ignorant, illiterate, alien laborers who stick at their jobs only through inability to do anything else."

Chapter I sets forth the significant facts about the population elements of Hawaii, their interrelationships, their rates of growth, the part they are likely to take in the affairs of the Territory as citizens, the occupational needs of the islands, and the agencies at work upon the problems which race and occupational needs have raised.

Chapter II treats of the administrative machinery of the school system of the islands, the Territorial Normal School, and of the financial support accorded the schools, showing how, in the judgment of the survey commission, changes can profitably be made, thereby enabling the schools to function more efficiently.

Chapter III deals with a serious obstacle in the way of the work of the public school in its task of Americanization—the system of foreign-language schools, which exists nowhere else in the United States.

COMPOSITION

Magazine Writing at the University of North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina.—How a class in advanced composition formed a community organization and succeeded in turning out creative writing which was incorporated into various types of publication was told as follows by John L. Aycock, of the English department of the University of North Carolina:

A Magazine of the Southland—that was the aim of the men in an advanced course in composition at the University of North Carolina during the 1920 session. The men were given a chance to write from the viewpoint of the college man, a view of life that is distinctive and worth while in the opinion of the originator of the class, Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, head of the English department. That the magazine was distinctive and worth while has been shown in the fact that three poems from it were quoted a few weeks ago by The Literary Digest, and comments are being made by journals and newspapers throughout the United States.

English 21 was founded by Dr. Greenlaw, who saw an opportunity to overcome two primary faults that he had found with college composition. He had two ideas that he thought would overcome these faults, and he wanted to try them out. He knew that the writing in composition classes is usually lifeless, and he believed that life could be instilled into it. By the old method papers were assigned by the professor, read by him, and returned with comments. The student saw the need only of writing on a prescribed subject; he had no stimulus to write creatively. Even if the professor read his papers before the class and discussed their faults and virtues, there was no definite goal in writing. The individual student looked on writing as a job, something to be done as a duty, and to be finished with a sigh of relief as he wrote "Fins."

Dr. Greenlaw saw that this sort of thing must end, and he planned to have a community organization in English 21 that would gain interest. The individual student was not to write merely to pass the course, but he was to consider himself a member of an organized group, a group that would demand the best he had—a group of men who would work together toward a definite goal, and that goal was to be publication in some form of the writing done during the term. He knew that his work was to be read before the organization, usually by himself, and that it was going to be judged on the basis of whether or not it was suited to the publication.

Dr. Greenlaw's second idea was to give the college man a chance to express in his writing his own point of view. Both his ideas and his way of expressing them are distinctive, and so expressed they gain the interest and stimulate the thinking of people beyond the confines of the campus. The old scheme in which the college man's writing followed the ideas and style laid down by some well-known writer or by some established journal was to be abandoned in English 21. Dr. Greenlaw planned to do away with imitation, and to give the student an opportunity to speak for himself in his own way. This was to be helped by the class organization and by the definite goal set by the class.

The first project carried through by English 21 saw Dr. Greenlaw's plan put into operation. This was in 1917-1918, just after the United States had entered the war. From the outset the class was a democratic organization, the members working together with definite goals in mind. The lecture and the teacher-student relation was abandoned, and an organization was perfected in which the students themselves became the directors of the class. A president and a secretary and other officers were elected by the class at large. The president sat behind the table, the

professor sat among the students, and offered suggestions when these became necessary. Each student read his papers before the class, after which lively discussions were entered into. Frequently oral reports were made; it was considered that this practice was as important as writing.

There were many interpretations to be put on the war, and the college man's interpretation was important; his brothers were going to France, he himself was planning to go, and he was thinking straight on the vital issues that he faced every day. Plans began to take shape for the journal that should carry the best things written. "The Range Finder" was elected on as the name for the journal, since it was short, attractive, and had timely significance. The first issue came out in December, 1917, and the second in April, 1918. There were several large headings, under which short articles were printed: From the Trenches, Orders of the Day, Line of March, and The Periscope. In each department there were lively comments and serious articles which showed that the students in English 21 were thinking and writing creatively and with a distinctive point of view. They had created a thing of their own, and their "journal of opinion" was a success.

In 1918 the class was organized into a peace conference. The members were divided into groups, each group acting as the delegation from an important nation. The procedure was very much like that followed in the Paris conference. The men got into the spirit of the thing, and were as earnest as if they had been actually representatives at Paris. Daily meetings were held for 12 weeks; and the debates that followed the extraordinary amount of reading and investigation frequently became very intense. The final decisions were incorporated into a peace treaty and a constitution for the league of states. Every provision in the constitution was adopted only after open debate, each question at issue being finally settled by vote. As a means of transforming debating into a living thing instead of the negative formal exercise that it frequently develops into, the conference proved a notable success.

The work of the class for 1919-1920 was along a line different from any it had tried before. Dr. Greenlaw had long cherished the idea of turning out a magazine, and during the summer he sent letters to prospective students of English 21, outlining his plan. The magazine was to interpret the various activities of the South—industrial, agricultural, business, and social. Students were urged to study these various activities at first hand and to be ready to deliver articles soon after the formation of the class.

The class was organized in the usual manner, an editorial board and business board being elected by the students. Small groups or clubs were formed to make special studies of the fields to be covered. The student selected the group in which he could make best use of the material he had collected. But the groups were rotary, and a student went from the Sketch Club to the Poetry Club, from the Short Story Club to the Business Club, etc. Each student sought to write only the sort of material that would contribute to the personality that the Blue Ridge Magazine set out to achieve. No matter how well written a poem or a story or a sketch might be it was decided that the editor should accept nothing that did not adhere to the general plan of the magazine. The articles that were not returned with a rejection slip were closely allied, even when written on widely different subjects; thus The Blue Ridge achieved a unity and a character.

The game was on, and English 21 students worked hard to gather material for at least three issues. The first issue went to the printers on February 1, and the hopes of English 21 for future issues dwindled when, owing to labor troubles, the completed issue was not delivered until April 26. But the students were philosophical about it, and they realized that they had accomplished something.

"Adult Education in France" is the title of Bulletin No. IV of the World Association for Adult Education. The whole pamphlet, price one shilling, deserves to be carefully read. It can be obtained by writing to the association at 13 John Street, Adelphi, London. A passage toward the end of the bulletin, where there is a reference to the interesting development of the foyers civiques, reads as follows:

"It is hoped to obtain a wider and more enlightened outlook on affairs of general in France by means of the foyers civiques, to which the nearest approach in England may, perhaps, be found in the village institute or parish hall. The foyer civique is the necessary germ of a collective existence, without which a democracy cannot grow." It is held to be the popular equivalent of the salon of the leisured class. "The foyer civique cannot, properly speaking, be held to be a place of education, and its aim is more advanced than merely to continue the school curriculum." Nevertheless, it embraces all topics which a normal adult course includes, and, in addition, provides a definite intellectual focal point from which all schemes for social improvement should, and do, emerge.

"Although they are considered to be of great value throughout France, they are held to be of paramount importance in the liberated areas, where instructions have been given that before everything else a building is to be set aside in every district for a foyer civique. In a circular dated April 26, 1919, issued by the Ministry for the Liberated Regions, stress is laid on the absolute necessity of making provision for these foyers civiques in the scheme of reconstruction

AN EDUCATIONAL
HIGHWAY

The first part of this article was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 9, 1920.

Development of the Workers Educational Association
By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the first half of this article the humble beginnings of the Workers Educational Association were traced, and it was told how Mr. Albert Mansbridge, its secretary for 12 years, started to prove to the satisfaction of himself and others that "the friendship which existed between university men and cooperators was always most marked."

On that basis Mr. Mansbridge began to build. The numerous attempts at the close of the nineteenth century to bring about joint action for the development of education in citizenship he traces in a great measure to the influence of Arnold Toynbee himself, and through him to Michael Sadler, Robert Halstead, Hudson Shaw and others. Mr. Halstead was the secretary of the Cooperative Productive Federation, and formerly a weaver of Huddersfield; he was generally in his charge that the group of cooperative students at all Oxford University extension summer meetings was left. That the organizer of the Workers Educational Association relied solely on cooperators is, however, far from the truth. He was much too wise not to enlist also the sympathies and active support of the great trade unions and other agencies of the working classes. He speaks, in fact, of cooperation, trade unionism and university extension as his "triple cord."

Tutorial Classes

To follow out the development of the association, now already strong in numbers, to the point at which it was enabled to start university tutorial classes, would occupy too much space. What seems especially noteworthy is that the first tutorial class of this nature was set up at Rochdale itself. There, workmen and women were reaching out for something more than university extension lectures; gatherings, which are generally so large as to preclude adequate individual treatment of students. "After long reflection," says Mr. Mansbridge, "I came to the conclusion that the best thing to do would be to ask Rochdale to get 30 students to pledge themselves to make every attendance for two years and to write regular essays. If they would do this we could get the best tutor in England. Our part of the bargain was certainly a large one, but we meant it, and it represented our enthusiasm at the time. As the result of a letter I addressed to them the Rochdale students pledged themselves for two years, and R. H. Tawney, a Balliol scholar, agreed to teach the class for the time being under the auspices of the Oxford University Extension Delegation." Thus just as Cambridge took the lead in establishing university extension lectures, Oxford was the first to promote the more intimate tutorial classes.

As a rule the students kept their pledges, and the Rochdale class continued for four years. In the judgment of the present Master of Balliol, 25 per cent of the essays written were as good as the work done by men who obtain first class honors in the final schools of modern history at Oxford. Mr. Mansbridge thinks that this high standard was the direct result of keenness in unifying the practical experience of the students with the knowledge gained in the class. This, of course, means that the subjects generally are economic, a large number of classes taking industrial history. In any case the range of subjects studied is limited to those which do not demand a long period of school education, but within that range the treatment is not likely to be narrow, since the students contribute the results of their own daily observation and traditional knowledge. It should be noted that the class is now allowed to select its own tutor and to formulate its syllabus.

How one university after another adopted the scheme, how it received generous support from the Board of Education, how it withstood the shock of the war, how it was welcomed in the overseas dominions, the book itself will reveal. Suffice it to say that while in England and Wales there were eight such classes in 1908-9, the number had increased to 230 in 1919-20. Meanwhile the general work of the Workers Educational Association has grown steadily. Last year there were 219 branches, 2526 affiliated bodies and 17,136 individual members.

Adventure In Education

Mr. Mansbridge's book, which the present article summarizes, has a prologue called "The Spirit of Adventure in Education." Mr. Mansbridge says that some of his critics consider it to be both prologue and epilogue; that is, warrant, at any rate, for speaking of it at the end of this notice. In those preliminary pages he makes the truly remarkable statement that "the educated man can do no harm to the community." And he goes on to say that the band of the educated work their way to "Zion with their faces thitherward." To be exact, however, the quotation from Jeremiah should be given thus: "They shall ask their way to Zion with their faces thitherward." If education be regarded as the dispelling of error and ignorance in the individual consciousness, then that "asking" has a supreme significance. Its outcome is given in the same verse: "Come, and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten."

Such education, as a whole, represents progress toward unity and the brotherhood of man. In part, that ap-

proximation stands for the breaking down of errors which are due to class distinctions. Does not this give reason why educational movements succeed best when they begin inside a group of persons with common human experience? That group moves forward as it dismisses false conceptions within its own body; errors that may well be different from those which are prevalent in other groups. The value of the tutorial class is thus seen to lie not so much in the subject of study, but in the opportunity for the correction of false and limited ideas as to citizenship through rubbing shoulders, one student with another, and each with the tutor, who has equally to get rid of his own bundle of errors. And no less truly, that is the value of Toynbee Hall, and of every university settlement, which really endeavors to divest itself of university prejudices.

Mr. Mansbridge's little volume is called "An Adventure in Working-Class Education," and is published by Longmans, Green & Co., price 6s. net. No one who wishes to get a grasp of twentieth century progress in the British Empire can afford to disregard the story of this movement told by its own leader.

DUAL SYSTEM IN
BRITAIN DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—For the first time in its history the Association of Education Committees held its annual meeting outside London. Manchester, and the education committee of that city, gave a hearty welcome to the delegates, and it was noticeable that not only did larger numbers attend than in past years, but also that the discussion was maintained at a higher level. Under the new rules, gatherings of this association will henceforward be held alternately in London and in the provinces. General dissatisfaction was expressed at the tendency of the Treasury to throw too much of the burden of education upon the local rates, the following resolution being finally carried by a large majority: "That, with a view to arriving at a more equitable distribution of the cost of education as between the local and imperial exchequers, the executive committee be authorized to approach the board of education and endeavor to obtain the setting up of a special committee for the discussion between the board and the local authorities of the question of the adjustment and consolidation of grants."

Some of the other chief difficulties encountered by the local education authorities, in enlarging their work upon the lines of the Education Act of 1918, were dealt with, including the present inadequate supply of teachers, and the difficulties arising both out of the scarcity of available buildings, and out of the greatly increased cost of erecting and equipping new buildings.

In delivering his presidential address to the Association of Education Committees, Sir George Lunn spoke about Mr. Fisher's latest proposal. He said that every one would welcome a fair arrangement to bring to an end the dual school system. Local education authorities would like to have control of all the school buildings and full control and appointment of teachers in every class of school. There were advantages in the plan of the Ministry for Education which many of them would give much to secure, but, speaking for himself, he must say that any proposal which imposed religious tests in any shape or form upon teachers and made it the business of education committees to apply such tests, would meet with strenuous opposition from the bulk of the teachers and from many administrators. They did not want education again thrust into the arena of religious controversy.

The London Labor Party has also expressed its dissatisfaction with Mr. Fisher's proposal. The secretary of the party writes thus to the Minister: "At its last meeting, my executive committee, representing an aggregate membership of 340,000, had under consideration your statement of the supposed religious difficulties in the schools published in the press on March 29. I am instructed energetically to protest against the proposals. As they are understood by us, they would introduce denominational and sectarian religious instruction as a definite part of the public education system of the country, and would, in large numbers of cases, indirectly involve religious tests for teachers; would involve objectionable inquiries as to the religious beliefs of children and their parents and would place ecclesiastical buildings on the rates. . . . Fundamentally, and as far as is practicable, we affirm the right of the child to be regarded as an individual and not merely as a disputed asset in the balance sheets of conflicting sects. In these circumstances we trust you will not proceed with the proposals to which such strong objection is taken."

These and other opinions of a similar kind are quoted by The School Child, a journal which has taken a strong stand in the matter. It even prints, as a headline, "Mr. Fisher in a Ring of Fire." There are two facts in his favor. One is, that the ever-increasing pressure of educational requirements make the church schools difficult to maintain from a financial point of view. This will dispose of the ecclesiastical authorities to yield on points which would render Mr. Fisher's scheme less objectionable to its present opponents. The other fact, that Scotland has so recently succeeded in settling its own difficulties with regard to a dual system of schools. Few will confess that English and Scottish conditions of education are the same, and yet national emulation is not unlikely to play a part in producing a corresponding settlement south of the Tweed.

THE HOME FORUM

The Harvest Is at Hand

Behold, the harvest is at hand;
And thick on the encircling hills
The sheaves like an encampment
stand.

Making a martial fairy-land
That half the landscape fills.
The plains in colors brightly blent
Are hushed by the standing grain
That runs across a continent.
In sheets of gold or silver stain
Or red as copper from the mine,
The oats, the barley, and the buck-
wheat shine.

Autumn has pitched his royal tent,
And set his banner in the field;
Where blazes every ornament
That beamed in an heraldic shield.
He spreads his carpets from the store
Of stuffs the richest burghers wore.
When velvet-robed, and studded o'er
With gems, they faced their Emperor.

A wind is in the laughing grain
That bends to dodge his rough
caress.
Knowing the rogue will come again
To frolic with its loveliness,
And in the highways drifts a stream
Of carts, of cattle, and of men;
While scythes in every meadow
gleam.

—John Jay Chapman.

Gilbert White and the Home Martins

The middle of last September was a sweet season! During this lovely weather the congregating flocks of house martins on the church and tower were very beautiful and amusing! When they flew off all together from the roof, on any alarm, they quite swarmed in the air. But they soon settled again in heaps on the shingles, where, preening their feathers and lifting up their wings to admit the rays of the sun, they seemed highly to enjoy the warm situation. Thus did they spend the heat of the day, preparing for their migration, and, as it were, consulting when and where they are to go! The flight about the church consisted chiefly of house martins, about four hundred in number; but there were other places of rendezvous about the village, frequented at the same time. The swallows seem to delight more in holding their assemblies on trees. Such sights as these fill me with enthusiasm, and make me cry out involuntarily,

"Amusive birds! say where your hid retreat,
When the frost fringes, and the tempests beat!"

—From "The Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne," by Rashleigh Holt-White.

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When Triumph Harms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A FREQUENT recurrent fact in the history of nations which historians and men of affairs have been compelled to recognize is the national decay which seems so often to set in after a nation has reached the so-called height of its prosperity; and the reason for this is plainly evident in the so frequent use of this word "height" as applied to national and individual prosperity, for the very term used in this way denotes finity. When the period of prosperity comes, then the human mind yields to the temptation to glory in the pride of its supposed achievements and settles quietly down in ease in matter to enjoy what it is pleased to call the fruit of its labors. The all-important point, however, that the human mind invariably overlooks is that the fruit of the only true, constructive labor is not material at all; it is spiritual.

Nations, of course, simply express collectively what the component parts, the citizens, of a nation, express individually. Historians have again and again remarked upon the distinguished statesmen, the brilliant thinkers, and renowned soldiers, whose usefulness to the world has been curtailed as a result of the unfortunate effects of too great personal homage. It is remarkable how even a small child sometimes loses much of its charm by reason of the effect of undue applause, and it is well known that the conceit of the human mind and inordinate pride in human achievements have hindered many a promising career. The Apostle Paul refers to this mortal quality of conceit as being "puffed up," and on several occasions he emphasizes its fatal effects. In his first epistle to the Corinthians he declares, "Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth. And if any man think that he knoweth any thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know." That is to say, if any man thinks that the human mind holds within itself the power to know, he has yet to learn that God, the divine Principle of the universe, is the one all-knowing Mind, and that man exists only as the full and perfect reflection of this one Mind.

It is recorded that when a certain ruler addressed Jesus as "Good Master," Jesus instantly rebuked him, saying, "Why callest thou me good? none is good, save one, that is, God." It were well had this truth been kept more constantly before the world, for the belief in human good as real is equally dangerous with the belief in human frailty, for every human quality partakes of the finite, fallible nature of the human mind. As the truth of Christian Science is demonstrated in daily living, the natural and spontaneous effect is seen here and now in the clearer and larger expression of the divine nature. The true student of Christian Science, therefore, inevitably must express more and more of the inherent, infinite qualities of the one Mind, and this expression is seen in increased capacity and capability, in a larger and surer success in every right activity, in the reflection of that divine beauty and goodness which are the eternal qualities of the eternal, divine Mind.

In a paragraph headed "Practical Science," on page 128 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, shows some of the practical effects of the operation of this Science. She says there, "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man." The truth of this statement is being proven daily by Christian Scientists in every walk of life, and when this truth is demonstrated more universally mankind will cease to be surprised by the spontaneous results of the operation of this Science of being. The human mind, the suppositional opposite of divine Mind, by reason of its finite nature cannot comprehend the infinite nature of divine Mind. Instead of recognizing that which it terms success as the inevitable result of the constant and natural operation of the one Mind, God, the source of all activity, it would ascribe power to itself, and would claim that successful achievements are the result of supposed virtues inherent in the human mind. This belief is at once limiting and fatal to those who respond to its suggestions. Mrs. Eddy clearly emphasizes the need for continual watchfulness in this direction in her poem "Feed My Sheep" ("Poems," page 14), the last stanza of which begins as follows:

"So, when day dawns dark and cold,
Tear or triumph harms,
Lead Thy lambs to the fold,
Take them in Thine arms."

Possibly human triumph is even more dangerous than human adversity, for even adversity has its uses if it detracts from the mortal and finite to the contemplation of and struggle for better things. The only true triumph is triumph over error, the destruction of whatever partakes not of the nature of God, good. This triumph is the consecrated activity dedicated to the glory of God, and not to the aggrandizement of personal sense; it is the recognition of that unvarying law which the master Metaphysician declared in that prayer which we call the Lord's Prayer, and in which all Christian churches and people unite, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Knowledge of this, and the daily demonstration of this eternal law, shakes off the shackles of human limitation, and gives place to the knowledge and understanding of the

one Mind, God, and of man as the perfect reflection of this Mind. It is significant that on at least two occasions, once in a letter published on page 248 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," and again in the Message to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, for 1902 (page 14), Mrs. Eddy quoted, as a constant watchword for Christian Scientists,

"Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood,
But only great as I am good."

In the Message for 1902, just mentioned, on the same page, she adds, "The only genuine success possible for any Christian—and the only success I have ever achieved—has been accomplished on this solid basis. The remarkable growth and prosperity of Christian Science are its legitimate fruit."

Enter the City

The house that we were bound for on this occasion was a "big house"; a generic title applied by us to the class of residence that had a long carriage drive through rhododendrons; and a portico propped by fluted pillars; and a grave butler who bolted back swing-doors, and came down steps, and pretended to have entirely forgotten his familiar intercourse with us at less serious moments; and a big hall, where no boots or shoes or upper garments were allowed to lie about frankly and easily, as with us; and where, finally, people were apt to sit about dressed up as if they were going on to a party.

The lady who received us was effusive to Aunt Eliza and hollowly gracious to me. In ten seconds they had their heads together and were hard at it talking clothes. I was left high and dry on a straight-backed chair, longing to kick the legs of it, yet daring not. For a time I was content to stare; there was lots to stare at, high and low and around. Then the inevitable fidgets came on, and scratching one's legs mitigated slightly, but did not entirely disperse them. My two warders were still deep in clothes; I slipped off my chair and edged cautiously around the room, exploring, examining, recording. . . . At last in my orbit I happened on an open door, half concealed by the folds of a curtain. I glanced carefully around. They were still deep in clothes, both talking together, and I slipped through.

This was altogether a more sensible sort of room that I had got into; for the walls were honestly upholstered with books, though these for the most part glimmered provokingly through the glass doors of their tall cases. I read their titles longingly, breathing on every accessible pane of glass, for I dared not attempt to open the doors, with the enemy camped so near. In the window, though, on a high sort of desk, there lay, all by itself, a most promising-looking book, gorgeously bound. I raised it the leaves by one corner and like a scent from a pot-pourri jar there floated out a brief vision of blues and reds, telling of pictures, and pictures all highly colored! Here was the right sort of thing at last, and my afternoon would not be entirely wasted. . . . I slid the book off its desk with some difficulty, for it was very fine and large, and staggered with it to the hearthrug—the only fit and proper place for books of quality, such as this. . . .

The beginnings of the thing were gay borders—scrolls and strap-work and diapered backgrounds, a maze of color, with small misshapen figures clambering cheerily up and down everywhere. But first I eagerly scanned what text there was in the middle, in order to get a hint of what it was all about. Of course I was not going to waste any time in reading. A clue, a signboard, a finger post was all I required. To my dismay and disgust it was all stupid, foreign language! Really, the perversity of some people make one at times almost despair of the whole race. However, the pictures remained; pictures never lied, never shuffled nor evaded; and as for the story, I could invent it myself.

Over the page I went, shifting the bit of coal to a new position; and, as the scheme of the picture disengaged itself from out the medley of color that met my delighted eyes, first there was a warm sense of familiarity, then a dawning recognition, and then—O then! . . . it was my own little city!

I knew it well enough. I recognized it at once, though I had never been quite so near it before. Here was the familiar gateway, to the left that strange, slender tower with its grim, square head shot far above the walls; to the right, outside the town, the hill—as of old—broke steeply down to the sea. But to-day everything was bigger and freer and clearer, the walls seemed newly hewn, gay carpets were hung out over them, fair ladies and longhaired children peeped and crowded on the battlements. Better still, the portcullis was up—I could even catch a glimpse of the sunlit square within—and a dainty company was trooping through the gate on horseback, two and two. Their horses, in trappings that swept the ground, were gay as themselves; and they were the gayest crew, for dress and bearing, I had ever yet beheld. . . . Confident, yet breathless with expectation, I turned the page.

Joy! At last I was in it, at last I was on the right side of those provoking walls; and, needless to say, I looked about me with much curiosity. A public place, clearly, though not such as I was used to. The houses at the back stood on a sort of colonnade, beneath which the people jostled and crowded. The upper stories were all painted with wonderful pictures. Above the straight line of the roofs

the deep blue of a cloudless sky stretched from side to side. Lords and ladies thronged the foreground. . . . There were boys, too, in plenty, with tiny red caps on their thick hair; and their shirts had bunched up and worked out at the waist, just as my own did so often, after chasing anybody; and each boy of them wore an odd pair of stockings, one blue and the other red. This system of attire went straight to my heart. I had tried the same thing so often, and had met with so much discouragement; and here, at last, was my justification, pointed deliberately in a grown-up book!—From "Dream Days," by Kenneth Grahame.



"Dutch Landscape," from the etching by C. A. Platt

Patient Windmills of Holland

There is probably no nation so expert in amphibious and hydraulic arts as the Dutch. The facility with which they drain extensive lakes, construct huge canals, and perform other operations of a similar nature, is truly astonishing. Some of the finest agricultural districts in Holland, where the land on account of its great fertility is of the highest value, are situated in the beds of vast lakes, from which the whole of the water has been discharged, by dint of the plodding industry and steady perseverance of the inhabitants.

These districts are known as polders, and the draining is effected by means of water-pumps, set in motion by steam engines and windmills, and several years often elapse before the tedious operation is completed.

The land thus reclaimed of course lies much lower than the surrounding country. In the neighborhood of Amsterdam there is a polder eighteen feet below the level of the sea. . . . The windmills so extensively used in draining operations in Holland, as well as for other purposes, such as grinding corn, crushing linseed, sawing timber, etc., are quite a peculiarity of the country. They may be seen standing in rows—eight or ten in a single line—reminding one very forcibly of Don Quixote's extraordinary adventures with those machines. . . .

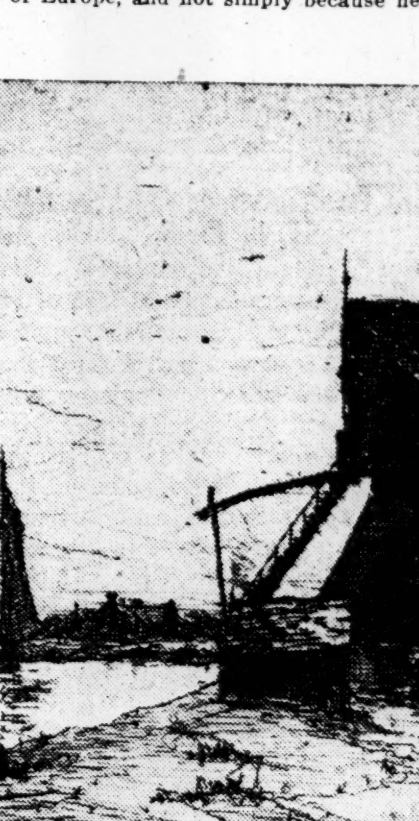
Besides the dykes and polders, other striking examples of the stupendous nature of the Dutchman's achievements are to be seen in the canals of the country. The North Holland Canal, which runs from Amsterdam to the Helder, is one of the largest in Europe, being more than forty miles in length, and so wide that vessels of heavy tonnage can easily pass each other.—From Frederick Spencer Bird in "Life in Holland."

A Celebrated Architect

As a man Richard Morris Hunt was the antithesis of his architectural self. He was a picturesque figure, a stalwart for his inches (he was not tall), and with something in his carriage as well as in his manner of speech that made you suspect the military officer rather than the artist. His head was handsome; it conveyed even an impression of stateliness, at times, under the gray hair. But the air of stateliness was fleeting. In the main, Hunt was prodigiously vivacious, almost a Frenchman in some of his quick passages of talk, and the talk itself was explosive. He liked pungency and never failed to introduce it into his discourse, no matter what the occasion. At a public dinner, no less than in private conversation, he was fond of accentuating what he had to say with that tempestuous rhetoric in which old Mr. Hardcastle indulged, and yet there was no sting of wrath in Hunt's fiery speeches. . . . He would grow apocalyptic sometimes, piling up his denunciations in heroic masses; but all the time there was the twinkle in the eye that prepared you for the harmless conclusion, and it was usually odds that you would burst into laughter with the crash of the wordy climax. And Hunt laughed with you. He was helpful and sympathetic by nature. To the veriest stranger he was accessible and cordial so soon as he saw that his interlocutor was seriously interested in the question at issue. For in the great question for him, in the question of architecture, his own interest was inexhaustible. . . .

But his best service was rendered in showing how a public building could

be designed with originality and yet with reserve; independently, and yet in a sort of worldly-wise taste; with an American vivacity in its outline, and yet with a dignity that makes even the most festal of buildings impressive. It was this building, coming near the end of a career which had throughout been fruitful of fine results, that brought Hunt the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, an honor conferred by the Queen through the great professional society of England and regarded as one of the chief prizes of architectural merit in the world. He was always being thus recognized by the professional bodies of his own country and of Europe, and not simply because he



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

Oxford's Enthusiasm for Tennyson

"It is difficult to the present generation to understand the Tennysonian enthusiasm which then prevailed both in Oxford and the world. All reading men were Tennysonians; all sets of reading men talked poetry. Poetry was the thing; and it was felt with justice that this was due to Tennyson. Tennyson had invented a new poetry, a new poetic English; his use of words was new, and every phrase that he wrote was a conquest of a new region. This lasted till 'Maud,' in 1855; which was his last poem that mattered. I am told that in this generation no University man cares for poetry. This is almost inconceivable to one who remembers Tennyson's reign and his reception at the Sheldonian in '55. There was the general conviction that Tennyson was the greatest poet of the century: some held him the greatest of all poets, or at least of all modern poets. In my time at Oxford there were two other men who, without touching him, obtained an immense momentary vogue which has never been equalled since, perhaps, unless by Swinburne, or by Morris himself. These were Alexander Smith, whose 'Life Drama' was in every one's hands, and caused an immense sensation; and Owen Meredith (Lytton), in the 'Clytemnestra' volume containing 'The Earl's Return.' Morris was delighted with this. . . .

"Now Fulford was absorbed in Tennyson. He had a very fine deep voice, and was a splendid reader of poetry. I have listened entranced to his reading of 'In Memoriam.' He read Milton even better; I suppose because there was more to read. His reading of 'Paradise Lost,' Book One, I shall never forget. . . . He was also writing much at this time, and would often read his pieces to us. No doubt many of them had a Tennysonian ring, but they were not mere imitation, they were too sincere for that. . . .

"I have said that we accepted Tennyson in our own ways. The attitude of Morris I should describe as defiant admiration. This was apparent from the first. He perceived Tennyson's limitations, as I think, in a remarkable manner. . . . He said once, 'Tennyson's Sir Galahad is rather a mild youth.' Of Locksley he said, 'apostrophizing the hero.' 'My dear fellow, if you are going to make that row, get out of the room, that's all.' Thus he perceived a certain rowdy, or bullying, element that runs through much of Tennyson's work: runs through 'The Princess,' 'Lady Clara Vere,' or 'Amphion.' On the other hand he understood Tennyson's greatness in a manner that we, who were mostly absorbed in the language, could not share. He understood it as if the poems represented substantial things that were to be considered out of the poems as

well as in them. Of the worlds that Tennyson opened in his fragments, he selected one, as I think the finest and most epical, for special admiration, namely, 'Oriana.' He offered the suggestion, and with great force, that the scenery of that matchless 'ballad' is not Western Europe, but Southern Russia, or Crimean. He held that 'the Norland whirlwinds' showed this; and he had other reasons. As to Tennyson, I would add that we all had the feeling that after him no further development was possible; that we were at the end of all things in poetry. In this fallacy Morris shared."—From Reminiscences contributed by Canon Dixon in "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

Jackson

"I have a great deal of his writing now, some on public affairs and covering several sheets of paper; and no erasures or interlinations anywhere," writes Thomas Hart Benton in "Thirty Years' View," concerning Andrew Jackson. "His conversation was like his writing, a vigorous, flowing current, apparently without the trouble of thinking, and always impressive. His conclusions were rapid, and immovable, when he was under strong convictions; though often yielding, on minor points, to his friends. And no man yielded quicker when he was convinced; perfectly illustrating the difference between firmness and obstinacy. Of all the Presidents who have done me the honor to listen to my opinions, there was no one to whom I spoke with more confidence when I felt myself strongly to be in the right."

"He . . . went for a clean victory or a clean defeat, in every case. Hence, every step he took was a contest; and, it may be added, every contest was a victory. I had already said that he was elected Major-General of Tennessee—an election on which so much afterwards depended—by one vote. His appointment in the United States regular army was a conquest from the administration which had twice refused to appoint him a Brigadier, and once disbanded him as a volunteer general, and only yielded to him militia victories. His election as President was a victory over politicians—as was every leading event of his administration."

"I have said that his appointment in the regular army was a victory over the administration, and it belongs to the inside view of history, and to the illustration of government mistakes, and the elucidation of individual merit surmounting obstacles, to tell how it was. Twice passed by to give preference to two others in the West (General Harrison and General Winchester), once disbanded, and omitted in all the lists of military nominations, how did he get at last to be appointed Major-General? It was thus. Congress had passed an act authorizing the President to accept organized corps of volunteers. I proposed to General Jackson to raise a corps under that act, and hold it ready for service. He did so; and with this corps and some militia, he defeated the Creek Indians, and gained the reputation which forced his appointment in the regular army. I drew up the address which he made to his division at the time. . . . He had not thought of this resource, but caught at it instantly, adopted the address with two slight alterations, and published it to his division. I raised a regiment myself, and made the speeches at the general musters, which helped to raise two others, assisted by a small band of friends—all feeling confident that if we could conquer the difficulty—master the first step—and rely upon the theater of action, he would do the rest himself. This is the way he got into the regular army, not only unselected by the wisdom of the government, but rejected by it—a stone rejected by the master builders—and worked in by an unseen hand. . . .

In Provence

It was a pleasure to feel one's self in Provence again—the land where the silver-gray earth is impregnated with the light of the sky. To celebrate the event, as soon as I arrived at Nîmes I engaged a calèche to convey me to the Pont du Gard. The day was yet young, and it was perfectly fair: it appeared well, for a

longish drive, to take advantage, without delay, of such security. After I had left the town I became more intimate with that Provencal charm which I had already enjoyed from the window of the train, and which glowed in the sweet sunshine and the white rocks and lurked in the smoke-puffs of the little ovens. The olive-trees in Provence are half the landscape. They are neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly contorted as I have seen them beyond the Alps; but this mild, colorless bloom seems the very texture of the country. The road from Nîmes, for a distance of fifteen miles, is superb; broad enough for an army, and as white and firm as a dinner-table. It stretches away over undulations which suggest a kind of harmony; and in the curves it makes through the wide, free country, where there is never a hedge or a wall and the detail is always exquisite, there is something majestic, almost processional. . . . The scene at this point grows extremely beautiful. The ravine is the valley of the Gardon, which the road from Nîmes has followed some time without taking account of it, but which, exactly at the right distance from the aqueduct, deepens and expands, and puts on those characteristics which are best suited to give it effect. The gorge becomes romantic, still, and solitary, and with its white rocks and wild shrubbery, hangs over the clear, cold river in whose slow course there is here and there a deeper pool. Over the valley, from side to side, and ever so high in the air stretch the three tiers of the tremendous bridge. They are unspeakably imposing, and nothing could well be more Roman. The hugeness, the solidity, the unexpectedness, the monumental rectitude of the whole thing leave you nothing to say,—at the time,—and make you stand razing. You simply feel that it is noble and perfect, that it has the quality of greatness. A road, branching from the highway, descends to the level of the river and passes under one of the arches. This road has a wide margin of grass and loose stones, which slopes upward into the bank of the ravine. . . . When the vague twilight began to gather, the lonely valley seemed to fill itself with the shadow of the Roman name, as if the mighty empire were still as erect as the supports of the aqueduct; and it was open to a solitary tourist, sitting there sentimentally, to believe that no people has ever been, or will ever be, as great as that, measured, as we measure the greatness of an individual, by the push they gave to what they undertook. The Pont du Gard is one of the three or four deepest impressions they have left; it speaks of them in a manner which they might have been satisfied.—Henry James in "A Little Tour in France."

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BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920

EDITORIALS

The League and the Monroe Doctrine

THERE seems to be recurrent effort in the United States to direct attention to the status of the Monroe Doctrine under the League of Nations arrangement. The people of the United States are being invited to believe that there is a new hazard with respect to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, growing out of the organization of the League and the entrance into it of most of the South and Central American republics. It has even been said that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is no longer in the keeping of the people of the United States but is in that of the League of Nations. There is an implication that, in some way, by the organization of the League, the hands of the United States have been tied with respect to the Monroe Doctrine, and that since the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine has been assumed by the League, the United States has thereby become powerless in respect to it.

This sort of talk about the Monroe Doctrine is not by any means a novelty. From the very first of the general discussion of the League, there has been a tendency in some quarters to hint that it could mean only danger so far as the support of the Monroe Doctrine was concerned. The fact that the United States is naturally somewhat sensitive as to what is said about this important subject has given those who are willing to stir the people of the United States adversely to the League a ready opportunity, and they have not been slow to take advantage of it. From the very first, however, the more carefully these hints and implications have been examined, the less startling they have seemed to be. Now, when these latest comments are analyzed, they are obviously of no more account than all the rest. They give no real basis for alarm as to the effect of the League upon the Monroe Doctrine, for the simple reason that the League does not make any essential change in the Monroe Doctrine or the likelihood of its maintenance, except to bring the promise that hereafter the entire League will uphold it, instead of leaving it, as formerly, primarily to the sole care of the United States.

The implication that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine has now been taken out of the hands of the United States passes over the fact that formerly the Doctrine was merely a dictum of this government, with nothing back of it at any time stronger than whatever influence this country could exert in its favor, or ultimately whatever force of arms this country could bring to bear in its support. The Monroe Doctrine had absolutely no standing with other nations except so far as they could be induced to uphold it out of respect for the country which first gave it utterance. If the other countries of the world had at any time seen fit to range themselves against the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, while at the same time the United States had persisted in upholding it, its maintenance would, of course, have depended upon the ability of the United States to win, in whatever form of struggle the country might have engaged in, with the other nations of the world, as a means of arriving at an agreement. In the last analysis, this would have meant the winning of a war.

There is no essential change in this situation. There is this one new circumstance, namely, that all the nations associated in the League of Nations have pledged themselves to the agreement "that nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of . . . original understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace." Formerly, the United States was pledged to uphold the Monroe Doctrine; now, all the nations of the League have recognized it and pledged themselves to uphold it. So much is gained, in the direction of making the Monroe Doctrine perpetual. There is even good warrant for saying that the Monroe Doctrine has, by the terms of the League, virtually been extended to the whole world, so far as the theory of encroachment upon the territory of some nations by other nations is concerned. But suppose, in the passage of time, new complications should arise, and the League signatories should take a new view of the Monroe Doctrine and feel themselves ready to abandon it. Suppose that the United States should once again appear as its only champion. Would the maintenance of the Doctrine then depend upon anything else than what it depended upon before the League was ever thought of? Its maintenance would, as before, depend upon the ability of the United States to make its view prevail in spite of the opposition of other nations. That is what the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine has always depended upon. But the Monroe Doctrine has so far been increasingly respected and upheld, and it has never yet involved the United States in war. Presumably it never will. But whether it does or not, this much seems clear, that there is no greater likelihood that the United States will have to fight to maintain the Monroe Doctrine when the most powerful nations of Europe and the rest of the Americas have definitely joined to uphold it, than there was when the United States was its only avowed champion. The League can never, by mere virtue of its establishment, take the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine out of the hands of the United States. All that the League can do, by the terms of its establishment, is to range beside the United States, in joint championship of the Doctrine, an overwhelming proportion of the rest of the civilized world.

Lord Haldane on Education

NOT the least important and valuable contribution to the proceedings of the fifty-second annual Cooperative Congress, held in Bristol, England, recently, was the speech delivered by Lord Haldane, at the educational session. Lord Haldane, speaking on education, has certainly a right to be heard. An able scholar before he became an able statesman, the Chancellor of Bristol University has always shown himself a most earnest advocate of a much higher national standard of education than at present obtains in Great Britain, or, indeed, for

that matter, in any country. For Lord Haldane has never been content, when it came to a question of "educating the people," to regard the matter from the standpoint of mere efficiency. He has always demanded efficiency, of course, a thorough grounding in essentials, but he has demanded something more than this, and once again he made this point clear in his speech before the Cooperative Congress. "Useful and valuable as these are," he said at Bristol, alluding to the practical subjects contained in the cooperative educational syllabus, "they do not reach the level of which I am speaking to you. The workman can be made not less capable than others of being filled with the spirit of Shakespeare and Milton; with the lessons of ancient history as well as of modern; with the realization of the relativity of all knowledge, as Plato and Spinoza and the great English teachers of recent times have exhibited it."

Lord Haldane, in a word, entirely refuses to recognize "any class or station," where the question of the fitness of a certain line of education is concerned. Indeed, this is the fundamental idea of his system of education. For Lord Haldane is strongly of opinion, as he explained to his audience at Bristol, that the chief cause of the sense of separation "between rich and poor" arises not really so much over the question of wages and hours and social surroundings, as over chances of education. Lord Haldane is convinced, as he put it, that the man who feels he has it in him to have made a fuller use of his abilities is embittered if he thinks that he has been denied the chance of doing so by being shut off from the training afforded to others.

There is, of course, much truth in all this. In these days, it should be almost a platitude to say that the ultimate solution of all problems is to be found through education of the right sort. It is the "little knowledge" that is ever the "dangerous thing." And yet, in practically every country, even in those which attach most importance to education, the place which education occupies in the public estimate and effort is very far indeed from being the first place. Great Britain, during recent years, especially during the last two years, has been making tremendous efforts to raise the standard of education throughout the country. Nevertheless, Lord Haldane appealed to the Cooperative Congress to introduce a new plank into the program of public opinion, namely, the abolition of all barriers to the attainment, by anyone who so desires, of the fullest educational advantages which the country has to offer. "There is nothing likely to prove so stabilizing," he said in conclusion, "as the general sense of equality in spiritual attainment and of the unreality of any barriers in this respect between class and class. This way lies the road toward the equality that is most compelling, because it is most foundational."

Paying the Piper

"ANOTHER dollar, Jonathan!" chuckled a business man, one day, to a fellow citizen of his acquaintance. The two men were standing on a dock, or wharf, at the water front of one of the smaller New England ports, watching a dredging machine excavate a channel. The speaker was the owner of the machine, and the dollar about which he expressed felicitation was the contract price he received per bucketful of mud drawn up. The time of this incident was forty years ago, early in the history of the American bourgeoisie, when a capitalist owning a dredge might carry all his cash resources in his pocket and pay them out clean on Saturday night to his men, beginning the next week on nothing. "Another dollar, Jonathan!" meant another dollar earned by himself and the laborers aboard his scow, and divided between himself and them according to such rules as he deemed fit.

Money made today in that way, or in any industrial way, is divided, ordinarily, according to the rules of collective bargaining; in the working out of which rules, the man who says "Another dollar, Jonathan!" is not always the capitalist, but is sometimes the laborer, as in the case of a conflict between the owners of phonographic plants in the city of New York and the union musicians they employ to make their band and orchestra records. The proprietors of the recording establishments, in seeking to fix the terms of the coming year's bargain, are understood to have offered the musicians \$4 an hour, while the musicians, backed by their union officials, are understood to have demanded \$5.

A matter of some interest, perhaps, in connection with the record manufacturers' and musicians' dispute, is what Jonathan thinks. A record man, plying Jonathan somewhere on Broadway, tells him that if the musicians get their extra dollar, he may look for an upward revised price list when the catalogues of phonographic disks are issued next season. "Moreover, sir, this whole movement is nothing but an abuse of power. You ought to see some of our fiddlers, who were glad of a job in a dance hall a few years ago, come riding down town in their automobiles. I can show you one of our trombone players who has made enough money in the last few years, though you may hardly credit it, to buy an apartment house in the Bronx!"

A man, in turn, from the bands or orchestras, meeting Jonathan on Lexington Avenue, reminds him of the low rate of pay musicians receive for their services in the theaters, opera houses, and concert halls, and appeals to him, on the ground of the casual nature of engagements secured at the recording laboratories: "Only a brief opportunity at best, you know; very trying, too; great skill required; a little mistake by any player in a group spoils a whole record. Do you not grant that we deserve, under such circumstances, special compensation?"

While listening to the one line of argument, Citizen Jonathan must needs fancy that the whole controversy over the extra dollar is a kind of "Song of the Shirt," the question being whether musicians shall be allowed the luxury of silk shirts, or whether they shall be held down to percale. While listening to the other line, he can hardly help pondering upon the wisdom of the old saying about people who dance; and pursuing his meditations, he is fain to conclude that, as a person who likes to listen to music, he is one of those pointed at in the proverb. "Of course," sighs he, "I must expect to pay the piper."

Efficiency of Labor

REPORTS from the industrial centers and farming communities throughout the United States are to the effect that there is now a greater supply of labor and that it is more efficient than has been the case before in many months. When the war took more than 4,000,000 men out of their accustomed employments and put them in uniform, it upset the industrial fabric. So great was the scarcity of help in almost all lines of activity, and so great was the demand, that wages mounted to unprecedented heights. Now it is believed that the peak of the wage advances has been reached. Employers are loath to say anything about reducing wages, for it is a very unpopular subject to deal with, and it goes without saying that the workers will resist every attempt that may be made to reduce their remuneration. But whether lower wages come or not, it seems certain that wages will go no higher.

The shutting down of mills and factories, due to the curtailment and cancellation of orders, has had much to do with the situation. Many workers have thus been released, to seek other employment. Many of them have sought work on the farms, where they were much needed. The chief difficulty about this arrangement is that so many were entirely ignorant of farming methods, and could be of little help to the farmer except under the personal direction of a skilled farm employee. As this is harvest time in a large section of the United States, farmers can use practically all the skilled farm help that is offered. Wages being paid for farm hands in the east range from \$60 to \$100 a month, with board. The western section of the country is better supplied than the eastern.

It is proverbial that when business is booming and help is scarce, labor is less efficient than in dull times when the labor supply is greater than the demand. When workers are scarce the employee is inclined to work less and take less interest in what he has to do. The employer feels bound to put up with lazy tactics, because if he discharges the dilatory one he may have a strike on his hands. And when help is scarce the strikers usually win. That an employer would rather make all kinds of concessions when business is good and profits are large, rather than invite a strike, has been shown in many cases during the active years of the war period.

A possible influence in bringing about greater efficiency is that it is becoming generally better understood, among the more intelligent classes of labor, that the greater the production of a manufacturing concern the more able and willing is the employer to pay good wages. The gospel of "greater production" has been consistently preached during several past years, and it may now be bearing some fruit.

Milestones and Signposts

ONE of the chief difficulties with which the new departure has ever to contend is that it always makes its public appearance at the earliest possible moment. That is to say, it does not, and indeed cannot wait until it has perfected itself, until it has made itself reliable, and really acceptable to the eye before appearing in public. Whether it is the first locomotive, the first steamship, the first bicycle, or the first motor car, it lumbers into public view with all its faults and failings writ very large upon it. Now if they were really something entirely new, those new departures, this would not matter so greatly. It did not greatly matter, for instance, how the aeroplane appeared on making its first flutter before an incredulous public. There was nothing with which to compare it, and, curiously enough, the aeroplane was generally admitted to be a thing of beauty, even from the first. But imagine the feelings of the great coach builders of the early nineteenth century as they surveyed the Rocket, or Puffing Billy! Imagine the feelings of the captain of an East Indian man on catching sight of the first steamship! In a way, of course, the coming of the bicycle was like the coming of the aeroplane; the bicycle necessarily took an entirely original form. But almost every one remembers the advent of the motor car, and the shameful appearance of these horseless vehicles as they snorted past the carriage and pair, or plowed ahead, in a cloud of dust and petrol, past a faultless Victoria or a "slap up" two-wheeled dog cart.

And yet they all, in time, have become things of beauty. The modern locomotive, the modern ocean liner, the modern motor car, to say nothing of the modern bicycle, now coming in again, have all developed a beauty of their own. As years go by, moreover, they gather around them a history and a romance, in the best meaning of that much-abused word. And yet, each as it comes appears nothing more nor less than the most shameless of Philistines. Neither is there any use arguing about it. There is no use trying to persuade the man, for instance, whose pictures of the countryside all involve white roads, winding between green fields or green hedges, that the black, oiled road with the smooth, shiny surface may be just as beautiful. It is no use pointing out to him that, with the trees, or grass, or ferns, or what not on either side of it free from dust, it has "decorative possibilities" and grateful, refreshing appearances not to be found on this white dust-laden highway. He straightway pictures his highway with nothing moving along it more swift than a Lincolnshire wain, and is round in his condemnation of the new departure.

And so, at last, to come to the point! There is a plan afoot, in England, for the complete reorganization of the highways. A committee of the Ministry of Transport has had the matter in hand for some time, and probably, with the aid of many things learned in France and elsewhere concerning milestones and signposts, and the best ways and means for directing the scurrying motorist over an unfamiliar country, this committee has evolved an entirely new and "up-to-date" system of signposts. The old signposts and milestones are, it is said, to disappear from the Bath Road, from Watling Street, from the Great North Road, from the road to Oxford, and

from many other roads. At any rate, the place of a great many of the present historic names is to be taken by numbers, which, in the system devised, will indicate to the motorist in a hurry the way at a glance. Now does not this seem a regrettable new departure? To think of a number, possibly just a fraction, taking the place of Somthington-cum-Somethingly, or some other name better known but no more dear! But then, so did all the other new departures seem regrettable, the first locomotives, and so on. Moreover, it is to be suspected that the committee of the Ministry of Transport, assisted by many other powerful and watchful bodies, will see to it that nothing really historic is swept away. And so all concerned may take comfort.

Editorial Notes

IT is perhaps rarely that business is accorded a place among the more virtuous activities of the world. Yet from statements appearing in London papers, the various delegates who have been in Paris on the mission of setting up a world's chamber of commerce will not admit that the new organization has merely commercial ends in view. They declare that, while business has the reputation of being a breeder of wars, it may still be the most effective restorer of peace. They point to the shadowy substance of the peace with Germany, so long as the exchange of products is not generally resumed, and, on the other hand, to the hopes of real peace with Russia through the instrumentality of the trade negotiations now in progress. They assert that peace relations mean business relations, and vice versa. This is quite true. It now remains for business men to realize the extent of their responsibility, and to prove, in future, their ability and inclination to hold nations to the path of peace and good will.

THE announcement that the United States is one of the world's largest producers of peanuts, with the 1919 crop value estimated at \$80,000,000, together with the fact that in the fiscal year of 1920 oil and nuts worth more than \$40,000,000 were imported into the country, makes one realize that the once humble peanut has grown far beyond its former association with pink lemonade and the circus, even though it does not eschew its former frequent environment. But the peanut, said to contain 50 per cent oil, has rapidly risen to be an important food factor, furnishing a vegetable oil that is much in demand. According to the National City Bank of New York, peanuts to the value of \$10,000,000 were imported into the United States during the ten months ended April, 1920. Surely the smiling vender with his minute paper sacks bearing an inverse ratio to the number of pennies he collects for them, could never dispose of such a stock. The peanut has indeed taken its place as an accredited article of food.

READ in a London paper: "Walking recently from Charing Cross to Waterloo, a writer heard French, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, Hindustani, Portuguese, and, more than all, the accent of America and Canada. Liners are unloading complements of 'cousins' from across the pond—more than ever is London the focus and the magnet of the world." This gives an opportunity to an enterprising firm to offer the heartiest welcome to all these visitors. What is perplexing to the Londoner is why the writer in question perambulated the not very attractive district between Charing Cross and Waterloo, when he might have heard just as much if he had taken up his stand in Piccadilly. Necessity, perhaps, impelled him, or else the traffic of railway, road, and bridge—the endless stream of humanity—an appeal so resistless as to blot out all drawbacks.

AS a token of appreciation of his work as headmaster of St. Olive's School, the numerous friends and admirers of Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke wished to present him with his portrait, painted by Mr. Hugh Riviere, a portrait that was so satisfactory that his friends, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Asquith, wished to have a reproduction of it, and, in order to obtain a photograph—this was in 1914—it was sent to Berlin to be reproduced. Then came the war, and nothing further was heard of the picture, and it was somewhat of a surprise to many of the subscribers when, lately, it arrived from Germany, safe and sound, and has been duly presented to Mr. Rushbrooke. So all's well that ends well.

WHILE it may be desirable that as many Americans as possible should meet presidential candidates face to face and learn from their own lips what their intentions are, yet it cannot be too strongly pointed out that citizens of the United States are not electing a personality to the White House, but are soberly declaring for certain policies which they expect their leading representative, the President, to carry into effect. The plan of one party, then, as reported, to carry on what has been termed a "fire-eating campaign," with the personalities of the two candidates in the forefront, rather than the great issues of the present, would seem to be harking back to the stage-coach days of American politics.

ACCORDING to reports, a great army of harvesters, numbering 100,000, is sweeping across the wheat belt of the United States, gathering into barns the nation's great crop. It is said that this organization of workers was brought together for this purpose by federal government agency, and that it is completely satisfying the farmers' demands for labor during the extraordinary period of harvest. Evidently here is a department of government functioning properly, and it should be duly recorded. Now, then, why not an army of men to look after the profiteering harvest—for the benefit of buyers?

A MISLEADING impression concerning the Prohibition Party convention in the United States that ought to be corrected, on the ground of fairness as well as of accuracy, relates to the report of the party holding a jubilation over the "downfall of John Barleycorn." It is not the "downfall" that is being celebrated, but rather the victory of a right, the opening of a new and better era, that causes the jubilation.